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Philippines: First Year Of Independence

President Quezon's Rule Reminds One of New Deal in the U. S.

Firm Hand Results

Islands Administration Is Facing Economic and Social Discontent

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—One year ago, on Nov. 15, 1935, the Philippine Commonwealth came into being. In the intervening twelvemonth the Government of the youngest state in the family of nations has been able to surmount its problems. While the main fundamentals of survival and growth of the infant nation remain what they always have been—trade with the United States, internal freedom from revolutionary discontent, protection from external threats—nevertheless the mere fact that the republic has a first birthday is encouraging to friends of the Filipinos.

In the year, the Government of President Quezon has become firm, positive, outright. One responsible observer, writing on the spot, calls it a "benevolent dictatorship."

Firm Hand Needed

However far this may be from the intentions of the American Congress when it passed the Tydings-McDuffie Independence Act and approved the Philippine Constitution, few real authorities on Philippine affairs deny that a firm government, or something resembling this type, is a necessity in the islands.

There has been, and is, grave social and economic discontent in the Philippines. President Quezon admits that this unrest is the gravest and most widespread within his memory, but he is quoted as saying:

"Today's discontent is directed not against a party, or against this Commonwealth, but against the whole social order. It is a blind and often ignorant protest against a situation in which the average man simply hasn't been given a square deal.

Points Way to Remedy

"There is only one way, as I see it, to cope with that situation; we must inaugurate a new regime of social justice. We simply have to beat the radicals at their own game, by attacking the situations of which they complain and remedying them before they can fan discontent into flame."

In practice, President Quezon is adopting another remedy as well. He is putting much revenue, much manpower, into the development of a standing army of 19,000 men under the expert tutelage of Maj. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, former chief of staff of the United States Army, and now field marshal of the Philippine Commonwealth. This force, while presumptively intended for defense against foreign aggression has great importance in the preservation of internal order.

Follows Example of Others

Revolts and uprisings have burst out in various parts of the islands within the year, and occasionally the ordinary police power has to be supplemented by martial law. In the event of a major crisis, threatening the whole Quezon regime, the standing army would be indispensable.

In a nutshell, the Philippine Commonwealth has adopted the main reliance of Governments in other tropical countries—and some outside the tropics—military force, in order to maintain itself in power.

However, President Quezon remains a popular executive, with the support of most elements of the population except those most acutely miserable or socially discontented. Toward this his two-way policy of the strong military arm and the sum of social justice is directed.

The Quezon New Deal

The Quezon "dictatorship" is one of personal popularity and persuasion. The bulk of the country seems to accede readily. The unicameral Legislature has passed in three successive sessions within the year the following Quezon measures:

First special session, 18 measures, including the basic National Defense Act; regular session, 153 bills, of which 106 were declared by presidential proclamation to be emergency measures, approved without the constitutional rule of printing three days before prior reading; second special session, some 50-odd bills certified as urgent by the President. Such a record testifies to the Quezon power and popularity.

It is difficult—and far too early—to estimate how much the Quezon

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Egypt Ratifies London Pact To Establish Independence; 18-Year Campaign Succeeds

Acme

Nahas Pasha
Egyptian Premier

Old Party Groupings Give Way as New Era Begins

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Nov. 16—Eighteen years after its first demand for independence, Egypt has ratified the Anglo-Egyptian treaty.

The Egyptian Chamber of Deputies ratified the accord, drawn up at London by a vote of 202 to 11.

A movement is now afoot in Egypt to abolish the party alignments of the old days. The arguments in favor of such a development are not unreasonable, as independent Egypt's platform is very different from that of a country whose main plank was the achieving of independence.

Want New Alignment

In the constructive era of New Egypt, it is thought, parties should be evolved to represent special interests, such as those of Agriculture, Real Estate, Commerce, Industry, Labor, Feminism. The Wafdist argument, however, is that having been mainly instrumental in concluding the Treaty, it devolves mainly upon them to put it into practical effect.

All sections of opinion are beginning to appreciate that, now that the country has been relieved of British tutelage, there is hard work ahead if the Egyptians are to justify their boasted position as the most

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

LaGuardia Asks U. S. Control Of Old-Age Pensions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—Mayors of the major American cities, convening here today for their annual conference, heard a keynote of reform sounded by their President, Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia of New York.

Since the New Deal chiefs frequently have followed the advice of the mayors' conference, whose members represent some 44,000,000 city dwellers, in formulating various phases of relief policy during the last four years, it is considered likely they will lend a receptive ear likewise if the conference votes, at the close of its three-day meeting, to endorse Mr. LaGuardia's proposals.

LaGuardia Proposals

The New York Mayor threw out to his colleagues recommendations for:

1. Federal administration of the new social security law so as to promote uniformity in all states and save the act from "coming to grief."

2. Establishment of fiscal agency in the Federal Government to finance municipal borrowings at low interest rates.

3. Inauguration of an intercity civil service from which all mayors would be able to choose "career men" for important welfare and law enforcement posts.

4. Creation of a municipal trade practices division in the Federal Trade Commission to eliminate "rackets" in the sale of commodities to city governments.

5. Endorsement for the Wagner housing subsidy bill, scheduled to come before Congress again next session.

Federal Administration

Looking at the relief problem from a long-range point of view, Mayor LaGuardia estimated that it would be 10 years before the full effect of old-age benefits will free city gov-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5)

New Case Is Filed To Test Farm Act's Constitutionality

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP)—Another case involving constitutionality of the amended Frazier-Lemke Farm Mortgage Moratorium Act was filed in the Supreme Court today by Robert Page Wright of Bedford, County, Va.

Under the act farmers were granted a three-year moratorium before their mortgages could be foreclosed.

The petition arrived after the court had held a session which produced no opinions and then started on another week of arguments, including three New Deal controversies.

Mr. Wright appealed from a ruling by the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals dismissing his petition on the claim by the Vinton branch of the Mountain Trust Bank of Roanoke, Va., that the legislation took their property without due process of law. The bank was one of Mr. Wright's creditors.

The Circuit Court affirmed a ruling of the Federal District Court for Western Virginia. This was one of six cases heard together.

The tribunal refused recently to review another case involving the act filed by the Phoenix Joint Stock Land Bank of Kansas City.

Gold Clause Up Again

In response to a government motion, Chief Justice Hughes permitted the Department of Justice to file a brief as "friend of the court" in a case in which the Holyoke, Mass., Water Power Company seeks to collect $28,874 from the American Writing Paper Company of Massachusetts. The brief will be filed later.

The power company contends a "gold clause" rental contract, under which it leased some water rights to the paper company, was not affected by the resolution adopted by Congress in 1933.

In its ruling on Feb. 18, 1935, the court upheld the Government contention that it could abrogate the gold clause in private contracts. It

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Rebels Claim To Have Driven Inside Madrid

Fascist Communiqué Tells of Troops Preceded by Tanks and Planes

Loyalists Silent

WITH THE FASCIST FORCES, OUTSIDE MADRID, Nov. 16 (AP)—Fascist machine gunners claim to be holding newly-gained positions inside Madrid proper.

Advance guards of Gen. Francisco Franco's fascist besiegers fought their way into the northwestern University City district late yesterday, the high command announced.

Under cover of air and land bombardment, the attacking troops occupied one of the first buildings in University City and gained an actual foothold in the Spanish capital, the official announcement asserted.

Troops, preceded by tanks, forded the Manzanares river and gained their objective after heavy fighting.

The advance, which began early Sunday morning, was made possible by air and artillery bombardment of Government positions in a large area of the northwest section of the capital, including the Parque del Oeste (Western Park).

Fascist leaders professed relief that the "big push" to take Madrid now had developed real momentum.

Manzanares Bridge Blown Up After Raid By Fascist Bombers

MADRID, Nov. 16 (AP)—Madrid's defenders blew up the Los Franceses railroad bridge over the Manzanares river after at least 50 persons were killed and 200 wounded in two fascist air raids.

The bridge crashed down with an ear-splitting roar as a Government official pulled a switch setting off a load of dynamite laid under the bridge.

Earlier in the day the insurgent artillery sent shells into the northern end of Grand Via, Madrid's main traffic artery.

Shell after shell ripped paving blocks asunder in the Grand Via section les sthan a quarter of a mile from the exact center of the city.

Rebel Tanks Captured

The railroad bridge was dynamited after guards were surprised by enemy tanks which started to cross over it.

A communiqué of the War Department said that the enemy attacked "furiously" but that the militia captured several tanks before blowing up the bridge.

Government officials said that more than a hundred civilians and soldiers had been killed in the insurgent week-end aerial raids and that at least 300 had been wounded.

The last raid Sunday caught promenaders on the Avenue de Pablo Iglesias.

Huge Fleet of Bombers

The largest fleet of fascist warplanes yet to bomb Madrid swept over the city yesterday.

Twelve bombers escorted by 14 pursuit planes appeared from the west at 9:10 a. m. (4:10 a. m. E. S. T.) flying low over the city.

Defying a barrage of anti-aircraft fire, the attackers headed directly for Government troop concentrations in University City in the northwest section of Madrid.

The bombers spread their missiles over the whole northwestern section, including Arguelles and Vallehermose districts.

Two of the attacking planes in the second visit were reported downed by 15 Government ships guarding the city.

An official bulletin said that Government pilots in swift retaliation destroyed 20 insurgent planes.

The fascist airdromes at Avilla, Toledo, Torrejos and Navalmoral were bombed heavily, the Air Ministry announced, and many planes burned.

On Social Security Board

International

Vincent M. Miles — Arthur J. Altmeyer, Acting Chairman — Frank Bane

Workers Called to Register For Old Age Pension Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 — The task of registering 5,000,000 employers and 26,000,000 employees for the old-age benefit system set up under the Social Security Law was begun today by the Federal Government.

Having intentionally held up the distribution of application blanks until after election, so there could be no charges of politics in its activities, the Social Security Board now plans to rush the job through, completing as much of the tabulation as possible before Jan. 1, when the benefit fund begins to accrue.

Employers

Wall Street brokers, Detroit automobile manufacturers and storekeepers in Peoria, all were destined to receive forms of the type sent out today through 45,000 post offices throughout the country. Seven questions are asked on the blanks of all persons with one or more persons under 65 years of age in their employ on Nov. 16, 1936, provided they were not included in the nine groups exempted by law.

The employer is asked to give the name of his business, the address and approximate number of persons employed. He is told to list his chief products or services and to state whether his is a branch or subsidiary office. All applications must be returned to the source from which received by Nov. 21.

Application Cards

On Nov. 24, distribution of workers' application cards will begin. Each employee will be asked certain questions to aid the Government in keeping a record of him as he moves about from job to job. The workers' blank asks his name and address, the date and place of his birth, his father's name and his mother's full maiden name. The latter questions, seemingly extraneous, are asked in order to avoid any mistaken identities.

Postmasters in various cities and communities throughout the country will serve as advisors to those who want instructions in filling out their blanks. They have been given orders from Washington to arrange, as far as practicable, to detail one or more competent employees to visit the place of employment and aid and assist employees in filling out their applications.

In the Theaters

A three and one-half minute newsreel, prepared by the Social Security Board, is being shown in theaters this week and next, to give employees an idea of how to go about filling out their application blanks.

"On, or shortly after Nov. 24," they are told by an unseen voice, "your employer will give you a social security application blank.

"If he fails to do so, go to your local post office, where you can get a social security application blank.

"In filling out this blank, write plainly or print, if possible.

"But even if you can't write, you can sign with an 'X,' providing two persons witness your mark by signing their names.

"There are five ways in which you can return this application. For example:

"Charles Johnson works for an automobile manufacturer; he finds it convenient to fill out his card during lunch hour and hands it to his shop foreman.

"But Emil Schultz, stage hand, fills out his blank at home. As a member of a labor organization, he prefers to turn the card over to the Secretary of his union.

"Dorothy Marshall, typist in an office, prefers to hand her application to a letter carrier.

"Jack Hanson, a laborer, passes the post office every day; he may leave his application there.

"Frank Whiteman, an auditor in a bank, fills out his blank at his desk; he inserts it in an envelope addressed 'Postmaster, Local' and drops it in a mail box without postage.

"When you return this application," workers are told, "you take the first step to secure a monthly income for life after you are 65 and stop working. The amount you receive will depend on your earnings between Jan. 1 of next year and the time you reach 65."

Tabulation

After Dec. 5, when all applications are scheduled to be in, tabulation and record-keeping will begin at Social Security headquarters. From these records, the Board will be able to ascertain the size of the benefits due the worker when he reaches 65. Each worker, in time, will receive an identification card assigning him an account number, with the warning that it should be valued as a bank book or an insurance policy.

Blum to Launch Drive at Geneva For Disarmament

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Nov. 16—Declaring that "Europe and the world must choose between disarmament and war," Premier Léon Blum in an address at Soissons expressed the conviction that "through the will of the people peace will be preserved."

Avoiding any direct reference to Germany's denunciation this week end of the river clauses in the Versailles Treaty, M. Blum announced yesterday that France is to launch a new effort for disarmament at Geneva within a few weeks and he voiced his confidence that this attempt will end in success.

The French Premier told the meeting of supporters of his Popular Front Government that Italy's conquest of Ethiopia is proof sufficient that the League is powerless to enforce its decisions without general disarmament.

"For heavily armed nations," the Premier said, "can always in a few hours seize their prey and defy the world.

"It is not paradoxical to speak of disarmament at the present time. Even the chiefs of governments who tried to reawaken their peoples to the old idea that war is necessary have been led themselves to speak of disarmament. I am convinced that peace will be kept by the will of the peoples. I am convinced that the rearmament race will end."

Blum's Cabinet's social gains reviewed at half-year mark: Page 2.

A. F. of L. Faces Split in Demand To Expel Lewis

Ousting of 10 Unions Sought as Federation Opens Convention

Leadership Test

Old Guard Backs Green Against C. I. O. Plan for Industrial Unions

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TAMPA, Fla., Nov. 16—Demand for expulsion of 10 insurgent trade unions with a membership of 1,000,000 workers was thrust squarely upon the American Federation of Labor at the opening of its annual convention here today.

The executive council, in its annual report, condemned the Committee for Industrial Organization for refusing to confer with a committee of the council and for declining to dissolve and cease its allegedly dual or rival activities.

The report placed the correspondence concerning the C. I. O. before the delegates, but made no recommendations.

Observers see this apparent disruption in the union ranks coming in the era of organized labor's greatest possibilities, when most favored by the Federal Government.

Moves Interest Public

No labor convention ever has met in America when it's relations to government and society were so vital—when the very manner of government, it's control over industry, and its regulation of labor were concerned. The election of two weeks ago lifted the transactions of trade unions out of the zone of private business, to give a public import to the conclaves of organized labor.

Yet despite this heightened influence, today's convention of the A. F. of L. makes a picture strange to all American labor history. The largest trade union in the country, claiming around 500,000 coal miners, is not here. The two powerful unions in the men's and women's garment industry also are absent. None of the rest of the 10 unions suspended last September are on hand. They were not invited. When they formed a year ago an independent alliance to push policies rejected by the last A. F. of L. convention, they bumped into a majority which proved equally obstinate. The 10 unions had their initial trial last summer. Here this week and next they come up for their final verdict.

No Compromise Expected

They will be judged by the majority which ruled against them at the previous convention. There is no thought of exoneration. Neither is there longer any prospect of compromise. The conflict has passed that point, it is declared by William Green, federation president. Last-minute proposals of peace only bring smiles.

The single choice which apparently is before this convention is the measure of discipline to be administered to John L. Lewis, together with the 10 unions he brought together into the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Chance exists that the present suspension may simply be continued, that C. I. O. unions may be kept on probation. More probable, it appeared today, was that they would be punished as has no other group in the 55 years of the A. F. of L. If the present temper does not shift, they will be thrown out.

Labor Ethic Violated

Traditional ethics of the relations between trade unions have been violated. Rival unions have been encouraged. If the Lewis bloc of unions is cast out of the A. F. of L., it is expected they will consolidate into a new and rival federation. Then will come a struggle for superiority vibrating through 700 city labor bodies and 30,000 local unions.

Organized labor will be damaged, as it always has been by internal discord. It has been said among government officials that the cause of labor will be set back 10 years. As a solace, some labor leaders feel the clash had to come. They expect the factions will be reunited in the end. They feel that the labor movement once more will gather new members and resume its progress.

Mr. Lewis is believed to be playing for bigger stakes than a conventional happy ending. He is now in the midst of an organizing campaign in the steel and rubber industries. If he succeeds in breaking through the national core of employer resistance to trade unionism, and organizes other industries into industrial unions, he will be labor's greatest hero of the industrial battlefield.

Issues to Be Settled

This convention either will promote Mr. Lewis's fortune or speed his discomfiture. If he is ejected and then wins independently, his triumph will be enhanced. On the other hand, he may find the drag of division too impeding in his efforts to enlist workmen in his enterprises. In either case, the two principal issues of the strife will be cleared up.

The first issue, as estimated by the majority in the convention here, is that of leadership. Mr. Lewis is charged by his critics with the will to dominate the labor movement. His friends deny the imputation.

Whatever the facts, Mr. Lewis has been at outs with the regime in

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Monday, Nov. 16

Ship Strike—Federal Intervention Foreseen

Edward F. McGrady, chief trouble shooter of the Department of Labor, is tugging hard on the sailor's knot that is tieing up American maritime activity. He is suggesting that the shipowners and workers who are deadlocked over who should control the hiring halls submit to federal control of these halls. There is also some evidence that the employers are hoping for the establishment of federal arbitration machinery. Some who understand the enormous importance of uninterrupted sea traffic to the nation and the complexity of the maritime labor-employer relations, predict that the upshot of this strike may be the extension of some measure of additional federal control into the maritime field.

Rivers—Treaty Denunciation Raises Protest

France, Belgium and Czechoslovakia lead the way in protesting Germany's unilateral denunciation of the navigation clauses of the Versailles Treaty. These clauses established international control over many rivers that flow through Germany as well as control over the Kiel Canal. Germany now repudiates this international control. The nations do not protest because they fear German discrimination against their commerce. Germany was acquiring control of the rivers through negotiations anyway. The objection is to the method of repudiation, the method of denouncing treaties without warning and without collaboration with affected nations.

Sanctions—Italy Commemorates League Action

Italy prepares to celebrate a new holiday. It is "sanction day," the day "of ignominy and iniquity," commemorating the application of sanctions against Italy by the League of Nations. Premier Benito Mussolini discovered that this concerted attack on Italy served to unify national sentiment. He is consequently doing all in his power to perpetuate the memory of this event, trusting, no doubt, that it will serve as another spark by which popular devotion to the state may be ignited and kept burning.

Recognition—Powers Ponder Action in Spain

Europe maintains ceaseless vigilance over the Spanish situation. The crisis of the war, represented by the siege of Madrid, brings into focus new and imminent problems, for instance:

What will the attitude of Europe be if the fascists take Madrid and establish a Government, while the present Government maintains headquarters in Valencia? Germany and Italy will probably recognize the fascist government. Russia will undoubtedly withhold recognition, sending its emissaries to deal with Valencia. But what of the attitude of Great Britain and France whose neutrality has been, perhaps, most sincere?

There are reports that the powers of Europe have decided on a formula to apply upon the fall of Madrid, but it is agreed that the unforeseen problems may be delicate.

The nonintervention Commissee is regarded as having fulfilled one task well, another poorly. The committee has given the European diplomats a chance to blow off steam, and has therefore proved a safety valve militating against more serious clashes. But that the committee has averted intervention is not claimed by the greatest romanticist. It has had its uses for Europe, but hardly for Madrid, many international students contend.

Peace—Blum to Press Disarmament

Premier Blum of France sounds like a voice crying in a wilderness of bayonets as he proclaims that Europe must choose between disarmanent and war. Despite the armament programs that pyramid ever higher over

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Economics in the News

"Influencing" the Stock Market—Mr. Roosevelt Hints at Action in Restraining Foreign Investment—Is the Present Boom Unhealthy?

By H. B. E.

Among the many factors that determine the prices of securities and commodities in the American markets are the remarks of influential persons. Such persons used to be located mainly in Wall Street. Now they live mainly in Washington.

In the new era of the twenties influential remarks were uttered pretty frequently by business and financial leaders. If a Wall Streeter, stepping on a boat for Europe, declared that there was every reason why General Gadget should sell for 200, sure enough it would go to 200. When the same personage, returning from Europe, simply declared that prospects were rosy, there was bound to be a run-up in stocks. At one time things reached such a pass that the mere rumor of the existence of a pool in Wiget was sufficient to attract buying from the lambs on the outside. The laity wanted to be partners of the best poker players, forgetting that those players would not tell them when the game was over. Formerly a pool had to disguise its existence from fear that a less credulous public would take fright from the manipulated stocks.

The chief locale of influential remarks has changed to Washington under the New Deal. In 1933 Mr. Roosevelt talked down the dollar long before putting it down.

Now Talking Down Something Else

Last week he talked down both stocks and foreign investment in stocks by inferentially threatening to take action against the influx of foreign money into the New York stock market.

I put the incident in this way because I think that at this time intervention will be limited to this kind of influential talk. Admittedly, the stock market is not "unhealthy"—only potentially "unhealthy." This is the admission of the officials who last week looked into it. The United States Chamber of Commerce, moreover, last week concluded a business review by saying that not for a decade had there been a year in which there were "so many elements of equal strength."

Many stocks, to be sure, are selling at fantastic prices when appraised against their present earnings. But that is always the case in the beginning of a recovery. In a depression stocks sink into a slough of despond. "Why should Steel be worth anything?" said a business man to me one gloomy day. "It isn't earning a nickel." In a recovery, stocks rise on the crest of confidence.

The Quondam Mourner

The other day I ran across the quondam business mourner. He was talking enthusiastically about the prospect of plant improvements and extensions, and admitted having changed some bond investments into common shares in Steel. If I had reminded him that current earning power did not warrant his investment, he would no doubt have replied, in his hearty way. "Think of the future, my dear fellow. You can't keep the United States down."

Therefore, we may say that value, which is the favorite football of the economists, is nothing but a "state of mind." It is what people think a thing is worth that determines its value—not the cost of production, not an accountant's determination of earning power. That is what makes common stocks speculative holdings. But people nowadays think that the United States is back upon the high road to prosperity. And as they think, so that they act; and, as they act, so it is.

A recovery, however, may easily become "unhealthy" out of sheer ebullience, provided that the

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Bird Street Names Called Ridiculous By English Critic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOLVERHAMPTON, Eng. — Thinking that a little originality would be admired, owners of a housing estate here decided to call four new roads after birds, Robin road, Wren crescent, Starling road, and Thrush avenue.

Now they have to think up some new names, because their first efforts have not been appreciated by the borough council. It is not the actual names the council objects to but the general idea behind them.

"Such names are ridiculous," one councillor declared. "If such a procedure were followed we might have Cuckoo crescent, Budgerigar retreat, Scarecrow corner, and, even, perhaps, Vulture walk."

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Blum Cabinet's Social Gains Reviewed at Half-Year Mark; Formidable Opposition Faced

PARIS, Nov. 16 (AP)—The People's Front Government in reviewing its first half-year of power yesterday pointed to a long list of social and economic reforms—more than were adopted in the preceding 20 years, the Popular Prontists assert.

But despite the wide scope of measures already imposed, a large part of Premier Léon Blum's program has yet to be put into effect.

The Government has had anything but easy sailing since its formation last June. Widespread labor strife, manifestations of class enmity, increased political bitterness, and recurrent outbreaks of street fighting have accompanied enactment of reforms applied to industry, commerce and finance.

Views of Opposition

The efficacy of the Government's program to attain its goal—a strong, free, happy and prosperous France—is hotly disputed.

Rightists charge the program has increased unemployment, made living higher, provoked class strife, hurt business, robbed citizens of their savings, added to the war peril and generally injured the country.

Leftists assert that the program has already brought untold benefits to workers, started business and industry on the uptrend and opened the way for rehabilitation of France's foreign trade.

Pressure From Extremists

Moderates — Radical Socialists, who while affiliated with the People's Front are less enthusiastic about the program than other elements—say it is too early to judge results. They are giving the Government more time—and warn it not to yield to its extreme Leftist division, the Communists.

The danger of dissolution of the People's Front has haunted the Government from the start. Communists have clamored for intervention in Spain and the right of strikers to occupy plants. Moderates have attacked some of the social reforms and made strong demands for restoration of civil peace. A bolt of either faction would leave the Front without a parliamentary majority and topple the Cabinet.

Delay on Shorter Week

One of the most vigorously resisted measures of the program, the 40-hour week in French industry, although enacted into law several months ago, has not yet been put into general effect.

The Government's plan is to extend it gradually to various industries, after the National Economic Council, a body composed of technicians and representatives of labor, industry, commerce and agriculture, has studied its effects and approved the manner of its application to the respective industries.

The plan calls for no reduction in monthly salaries—which in view of the reduction of working hours means an increase in hourly salary rates.

Production Costs Affected

It was first applied to underground workers of the coal industry. The metals and baking industries of the Paris region are scheduled to be next.

Employers are fighting it, asserting it will boost the French production costs to a level where French products will be unable to compete in foreign markets. They demand that the Government, instead of imposing the 40-hour week in France alone, take the initiative at Geneva for an international agreement for its adoption throughout the world.

The public works program, designed to absorb unemployment and modeled somewhat after the PWA program in the United States, is still in a preliminary stage, little or no actual work having been begun.

Control of Crops Started

The Wheat Control Office, the Government's chief step for the aid of agriculture, is functioning, but has not been operating long enough to show definite results. If it is successful, control plans for other crops will be created along its lines.

The machinery has been set up for granting Government credit to business, designed to enable industry to meet the initial strain of pay roll increases under the program and to stimulate production generally, but has not yet functioned in a large way.

Parts of the program already put fully into effect include paid vacations throughout industry, collective labor contracts and the reorganization of the Bank of France.

Pay Increases for Labor

The paid vacations and the labor contracts were won by workers in the settlement of the general strike imposed by the Government as it came into office and later were made law.

In the general strike settlement and the settlement of subsequent strikes, workers won pay increases of from 7 to 15 per cent. Many of the settlements were negotiated after government intervention.

The vacations—two weeks with full pay—were accompanied by special summer rail rates which sent thousands of workers into the country and resulted in increased railroad receipts and a boom for low-cost resort establishment.

Trade Helped by Devaluation

Devaluation of the franc, while not a part of the original program, is cited by Government supporters as a boon to France's foreign trade and to stabilization of world monetary conditions—and attacked by opponents as robbing bondholders, pensioners and savings depositors.

Despite Government measures to prevent unjustified price rises, all reliable indices show a considerable increase in living costs. Rightists charge this more than offsets the workers' increased wages.

Reich's Move Seen Aid to Rotterdam

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Hague, Nov. 16

THE Netherlands view Germany's unilateral denunciation of the waterways provisions of the Versailles Treaty with mixed feelings. On the one hand it is thought probable that there will now be a return to the Mannheim Act of 1868 which is expected to bring favorable results to Rotterdam by reducing the rivalry from Antwerp.

On the other hand, there is prospect of enhanced difficulties in the process of restoring international good will—not only because of the method adopted by Germany in removing her alleged "humiliation," but because France has developed large interests in Rhine shipping through increase of her commercial fleet since 1919 and is now faced with the prospect of serious losses.

Reich Treaty Infraction Puzzles

Territorial Clauses of Versailles Pact Still in Effect

New Pacts Promised

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Nov. 16—Now that the last purely internal discrimination on Germany's "honor" has been removed by the official announcement Saturday of the termination of internationalization of its waterways, only the territorial clauses of the Versailles Treaty remain to be dealt with. It is logical, to assume that these will also be tackled when the suitable opportunity arises.

Meanwhile it is evident that there exists a difference between Germany's latest repudiation of the Versailles Treaty and those which have preceded it. Former repudiations involved only German rights. In the case of the waterways, on the other hand, the rights of other riparian states—France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Lithuania, as well as all states whose shipping uses the Kiel Canal—are also affected.

France Has Privileges

The German rivers internationalized under the Versailles Treaty were the Rhine, the Moselle, the Danube, the Elbe, the Oder and the Niemen. The strongest objection appears to be against the position on the Rhine and its tributary, the Moselle. On the Rhine, for example, France has a number of exceptional privileges. France is President of the Rhine Navigation Company and has the right to take Rhine waters for certain existing or planned canals and to erect on the German side of the Rhine necessary structures for this purpose. Germany, on the other hand, can build no connecting canals on the right bank of the river without permission of the Central Commission for the Rhine.

Belgium also can, according to the Versailles Treaty, demand from Germany up to 1945 that a big navigable waterway joining the Rhine with the Marne be built according to Belgian plans.

Ready for New Pacts

Germany, through its official press, declares that there is no intention in any way to affect present practical international co-operation on her waterways, but that the Versailles "discrimination" must be removed. Germany adheres, it is officially stated, to the Barcelona convention of 1921, which dealt with the whole problem of transit and traffic on international waterways. She is now prepared to continue existing arrangements through bilateral agreements with the states affected.

The one-sided manner in which the new position has been taken will probably not find entire acceptance abroad. It is generally felt here, however, that after such more important actions as the reintroduction of military conscription in 1935, remilitarization of the Rhineland zone in March of this year, that nothing will happen.

By a Staff Artist

Canal Involved

France Hopes Britain Will Join in Protest On Germany's Violation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Nov. 16—The French Government has begun diplomatic consultations with other countries affected by Germany's latest violation of the Versailles Treaty and it is hoped here that an agreement will be reached especially with Britain on a joint protest.

In official circles here the "Saturday surprise" was taken quite calmly. The greatest significance of the move is generally felt to reside in the fact that now only vital colonial and territorial clauses of the treaty remain.

Negotiations Under Way

The official statement issued by the Quai d'Orsay emphasizes that denunciation of the river clauses was uncalled for because negotiations were actually under way at Strasbourg on Saturday to replace these clauses by a voluntary accord. A "modus vivendi" had in fact already been concluded between France and Germany as to the Rhine and was to come into effect Jan. 1. The French Government, in view of Germany's action, has now denounced this accord.

Press Indignant

The press here is unanimously indignant at this latest repudiation of peace treaties by the Reich. Papers of the Left regard the move as a gesture intended to turn the German people's attention away from their internal troubles, while the Right press sees in it further evidence of Reichsführer Hitler's determination to reject all general treaty arrangements and to replace them by purely bilateral accords.

The prevailing impression here is summarized by Le Temps, which says:

"Systematic ignoring of the most important of all international treaties calls for energetic protest, for any international society becomes impossible if respect for contracts is not maintained as the primary rule of relations between civilized states."

Czechs Had Concluded Agreement With Berlin For Use of Waterways

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Nov. 16—Germany's decision to repudiate the internationalization of its waterways laid down in the Treaty of Versailles has been accepted calmly since it is believed that it will make but little practical difference.

Dr. Ernst Eisenlohr, the German minister here, in a statement to Dr. Kamily Krofta, the Foreign Minister, is understood to have said that the present position will continue, with Germany agreeing to observe the Barcelona Convention of 1921 and to grant other states equal treatment on a reciprocal basis. Moreover, Germany and Czechoslovakia had already concluded an agreement practically converting the clauses of the Versailles Treaty as affecting internationalization of waterways into a kind of bilateral pact. This pact Germany will continue to observe, it is stated.

Czechoslovakia's interests are mainly in shipping on the Rivers Danube, Elbe and Oder, and in maintenance of free zones in Hamburg and Stettin.

London Holds Move Unnecessary Owing to Negotiations

Paris to Protest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 16—Diplomatic circles here are critical of Germany's latest example of direct action against treaty obligations which she considers irksome.

Comparisons—not at all to Germany's advantage—are made with the method adopted by Turkey when anxious to get rid of precisely similar restrictions in respect to the Dardanelles.

Wants Britain's Friendship

Germany professes a keen desire for Britain's friendship. Presumably she is overlooking the fact that a sequel to Turkey's negotiating for removal of the Dardanelles discrimination, instead of imperiously brushing it aside in the German manner, relations between Britain and Turkey are now better than at any time since the Kemal regime began. Indeed, the Turkish squadron, headed by the ex-German cruiser Goeben, now called Yavuz, left Istanbul today for Malta, to pay the first official visit to the British fleet since the Turkish Republic came into being.

Negotiations Under Way

Germany's repudiation of the international regime for its waterways is regarded as a particularly flagrant example of the way not to do things, in view of the fact that the Versailles restrictions have already been removed by negotiation in respect of the Rhine. A new agreement was signed last April, despite reoccupation of the Rhineland by the Reich in the preceding month. The German excuse that Holland had not ratified that agreement cuts no ice here since it was known that Holland's approval for the new arrangement was on the way.

A similar agreement for the Elbe was actually in the course of negotiation when Adolf Hitler's latest Saturday coup was announced.

Kiel Canal

The point which particularly interests Great Britain—and probably the United States too—is what Germany intends to do about the Kiel Canal. Under the Versailles Treaty the Kiel Canal was to be free and open to vessels of commerce and war of all nations at peace with Germany on terms of entire equality. When Germany, on the plea of neutrality, closed the canal to the S. S. Wimbledon carrying munitions to Poland during its war with the Bolsheviks in 1920, the World Court ruled against her.

Henceforward, presumably, Germany will be able to do as she pleases in such circumstances.

Levies on Foreign Ships

Of more immediate importance, however, is the question as to what charges Germany will now levy on foreign merchant vessels using the Kiel Canal. Under the Versailles system, the same charges had to be made for the ships of all nationalities, German or otherwise. Will this be continued?

In this connection it is remembered that when Germany and Poland were at loggerheads over trade matters, the Poles alleged that Germany used her power to impose "sanitary" regulations under the Versailles Treaty as a means of obstructing the Polish bacon trade with Britain through the Kiel Canal.

Others May Follow Suit

Germany's habit of repudiating agreements which have been freely negotiated—as well as those which were dictated—does not encourage observers here to have much faith in the promise of equality of treatment which accompanies this latest move.

The question is also asked: What is Germany going to say if other countries pay her back in her own coin by unilateral repudiation of some agreement which she would like to keep? This is a contingency which might easily arise if Germany persists on its present course.

23,000,000 Harmonicas in 19

Germany exported 23 million mouth organs in 1935 with the United States and South America as best customers.

Egyptian Chamber Ratifies London Pact of Independence

(Continued from Page 1)

enlightened and progressive nation in the Near East. Apart from general reforms, such as the improvement of village conditions as regards housing and sanitation, the thorough overhauling of the judicial and educational systems, the carrying through of vast irrigation and drainage works for reclaiming and improving aricultural lands, it is recognized that the young country will have to tackle special problems which modern times are bringing to the fore. These include social developments relating to the status and rights for women, labor, "black-coat" unemployment, the struggle between the conservativism of the East with is archaic language and customs and the westernized views of the modern Egyptian, who is watching the world fight of democracy with the keenest interest.

Few can gauge how far-reaching may be the results of the proper or improper handling of any one of these problems. For instance, the emergence of the Egyptian woman from her seclusion dates but some 15 years, yet its effect, even now, is astonishing. Given the opportunity, the women show on the average greater brilliance and aptitude than their menfolk, as is evidenced by the fact that the 150 girl students at the Egyptian University are able to produce scholars who compete successfully with the men for the highest honors. As the majority are culturally entirely different from their mothers, a great change in the character of the next generation is inevitable.

As regards labor and unemployment, there is the problem of educating a cultivator into a clerk. The standard of living is rising rapidly, yet agricultural wages must remain comparatively low, if crops are to be produced at a profit. Industries are being encouraged by the Government, and with them are arising problems which were practically unknown to agricultural Egypt.

Egypt has need of all its best men and women, as well as the co-operation and advice of resident foreigners, to make a success of its venture. She is fortunate indeed to have concluded a treaty which will relieve her for many years to come of the onus of protecting herself from external aggression and leave her free to build herself a well ordered house.

Italy Denies Report Of New Committees In Place of Courts

ROME, Nov. 16 (AP)—Official denial was made last night that Premier Mussolini intends to abolish law courts and substitute corporative committees. It was said officially that the law courts will not be changed.

Displeasure was expressed in official circles that lawyers in America should have interpreted the reported possibility of such a change as indicating that freedom of trial was being impaired in Italy.

It was pointed out that citizens here have and will continue to have rights before the courts equivalent to those of other countries.

(The Rome correspondent of the Associated Press said his dispatch of Friday relating to the Italian courts was based on information from excellent legal sources whom he had no reason to doubt.

The original dispatch reported reliable sources as having said that Premier Mussolini was expected to abolish all law courts and substitute special boards or committees from various divisions of the corporative state.)

Carnegie Funds Supply $145,000 for Art Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 16—The establishment of trust funds totaling $145,000 as part of the New York Community Trust by the Carnegie Corporation of New York in furtherance of fine arts was announced today.

One fund of $85,000 will be employed for the benefit of the American Federation of Arts in Washington, D. C. Another of $30,000 will assist the American Journal of Archaeology, published by the Archaeological Institute of America.

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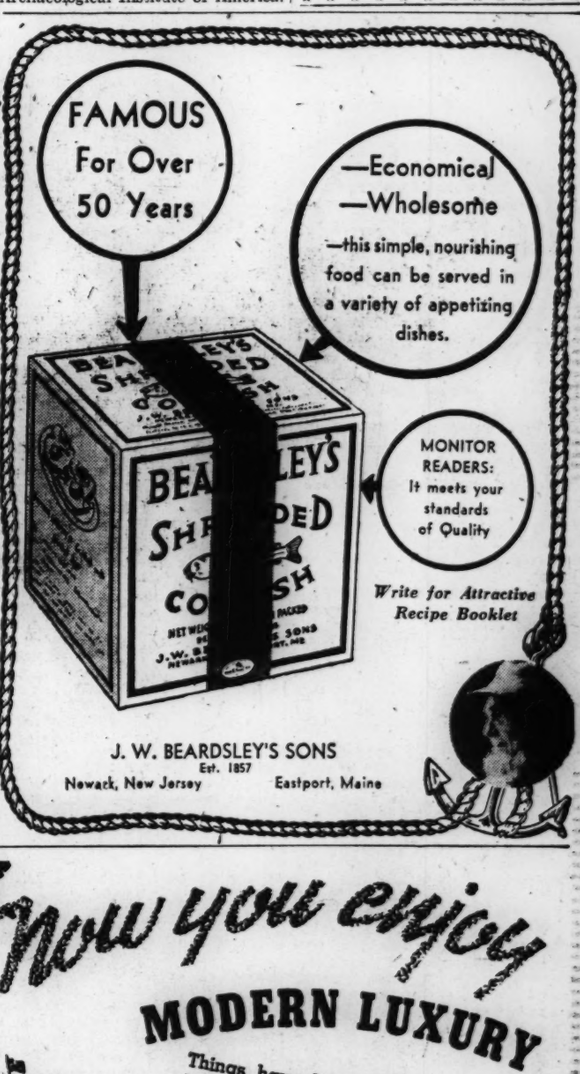
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Two Moves Bring New Hope Of Peace in Ship Strike; Plea for Federal Aid Looms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP)—President Roosevelt discussed the maritime strike situation today with Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce. The commerce head told newspapermen afterward chances for an amicable settlement appeared to be improving, "I think it looks hopeful," Mr. Roper said.

He would not go into detail as to the President's views, saying the Chief Executive brought up the matter after talking over the Department of Commerce budget for next year.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16—Prospects for solution of the Pacific coast maritime strike have taken on a slightly brighter aspect.

There are two hopeful signs. First the settlement here of the San Francisco bay grocery warehouse strike, which has released foodstuffs from 31 grocery warehouses. This action was taken after concessions by employers brought an acceptance vote to return to work by the strikers.

Pay Raise Granted

The agreement reached provides for a minimum wage of 70 cents an hour, an increase of 7½ cents; a 44-hour week, and an eight-hour day, time and a half for overtime, and one week's vacation with pay each year. It was further agreed that preference will be given to members of the unions with the right of employers to "occasionally" employ other men.

It was pointed out that an important part of this agreement was the provision for setting up an "industry committee," consisting of representatives of employers and employees, to which all futured isputes will be referred during the life of the agreement—to Dec. 31, 1937.

The second rift in the present dark clouds over the waterfront comes from statements from Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, that his attempt to bring the two groups together is now "much nearer" than ever before.

Statement Seems Hopeful

To those not familiar with the diplomacy of negotiating the peaceful settlement of such a strike, the "much nearer" statement made by Mr. McGrady is seen as hopeful.

He has conferred with shipowners and union men daily with the purpose of bringing about a resumption of negotiations which ceased with the calling of the strike 19 days ago.

Finding the issue hinging on the matter of hiring halls, and the problem of assessing penalties on unions and shipowners for violations incurred after agreements are reached, Mr. McGrady is trying to secure the agreement of each side to federal—rather than employer or union—supervision of the hiring of halls.

Certain shipowners have expressed the opinion that they would not be averse to continuing "as is" without further attempting to run their boats in order to get a settlement that would be permanent when it came.

Their strategy in taking this "passive" attitude has been explained in some waterfront quarters as one of waiting for the public and the Government to bring about the creation of some kind of an arbitration board.

The operators also are said to be of the opinion that if they continue their present policy, the strike will fail.

On the other side, Harry Bridges, International Longshoremen's Association spokesman and leader, threatens a "real" national waterfront tie-up, "if the Department of Labor withdraws from the situation and if attempts to reopen negotiations with shipowners prove futile."

Mr. McGrady's constant drive is for "peaceful settlement" of the dispute and he repeatedly has asserted that he would take every step in his power to prevent violence.

Plea for Federal Aid In Settling Ship Strike Indicated by LaGuardia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 16—With New York city's Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, in Washington, D. C., to preside over the United States Conference of Mayors, of which he is the head, the focal point of interest in the Atlantic and Pacific coasts' maritime dispute shifted today to the nation's capital in the likelihood of a request for federal assistance in settling the seamen's strike which has obstructed American water commerce for more than two weeks.

Mayor LaGuardia indicated as he left here for the Washington meeting that he would join with Pacific coast city executives in asking President Roosevelt to intervene directly in the strike, saying that present conditions could lead only to indefinite inconvenience to the public, since the leaders of the International Seamen's Union here had "either been repudiated" by the men or had "lost control."

Split in Union Seen

"Our situation in the East is different from that existing on the Pacific coast," he said. "No split in the union is apparent there, and I can see no reason why they should not proceed to arbitrate or otherwise settle strike differences. But that would leave our situation very much as it is now.

"The trouble here seems to be first within the unions themselves and only second with the ship owners. I have had informal conferences with both, and it seems to me that the old union leadership in the East has been repudiated or else that it has lost control.

"If the East coast unions could find a formula to elect representatives who would be responsible legally, there would be little difficulty in defining the issues and getting to a settlement."

Mayor LaGuardia's analysis of the chief strike problem was confirmed by harbon men today and also by both factions of the International Seamen's Union.

Difference in Claims

The regular leadership of the union announced that ship lines were nearly free of restrictions, with commerce almost at normal levels. On the other hand, the strike strategy committee, led by Joseph Curran, chairman of the Seamen's Defense Committee, claimed that 25,000 have walked off 275 ships in the principal ports of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

In the absence of federal action, both sides anticipated the next test of strength would come Wednesday with the scheduled sailing of the steamship Washington of the United States Lines. Strikers held yesterday that 112 of the Washington's crew had registered for strike duty. Meanwhile, officials of the line appealed to the crew to remain loyal at their posts, and officials of the seamen's union announced they had a trained man to fill every place that might be vacated on the big steamship as a result of the walkout.

Federal Conciliator Seeks New Péace Bid In Pacific Ship Strike

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16 (AP)—Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, sought another peace proposal today to present to employers in the Pacific coast's maritime strike.

The federal official called a meeting with leaders of sailors and engine-room workers, believed by observers to be the key unions in the peace efforts.

He indicated he hopes to obtain at least a tentative acceptance of proposals "along lines suggested by employers" who rejected Mr. McGrady's negotiations formula Saturday. Mayor Angelo J. Rossi of San Francisco said he would do what he could toward bringing about a settlement.

Seventy of 700 ship passengers, stranded in Honolulu when the strike was called Oct. 29, obtained passage on a Japanese liner.

Harry Bridges, whose longshoremen are backing the sailors and demanding continued control of their own hiring halls, told a western writers' congress, "We're on strike and we're going to win."

He said unless a settlement is reached soon the walkout "may spread to another 150,000 or 200,000 workers."

Grangers Enjoy 'Time Off'; Guests At Turkey Dinner

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 16—Farming isn't all problems, although it may seem so these days when relief for either drought or surplus gets many headlines.

The modern farmer knows how to play, one reporter learned over the last week-end by following 35 Grange masters, their wives, and their national officers many miles out into the country to a little Grange hall.

The excursion was part of the 70th annual convention of this big farm organization. It wasn't on the program. In fact, it crowded the formal business session scheduled for Saturday night right out of existence, for nobody wanted to walk away from a country turkey dinner just in order to get back to a city hotel for speeches. The suggestion of National Master Louis J. Taber, made over a laden dinner table in the gaslit rural hall, that the Columbus meeting be postponed, was heartily applauded.

More Than Business

Farming, it is often said, is more than a business. It is a way of living. And the Grange, with its 800,000 members, is more than a business organization, it is a fraternity promoting comradeship among rural people. All this was confirmed by observation on a bus ride out to Laylin Grange hall.

The journey was an unhurried one; farmers know the art of taking things calmly. There were stops to see Ohio's famous Indian mounds, to look in from a hill top upon a football game between a couple of Ohio colleges, to pick up flint from a ridge where Indians once got arrowhead material. There was slow driving through Ohio hills which guests from the prairie states mistook for mountains.

The crowd beguiled the time by singing. Grangers all sing; they know the words to songs and can round out four verses of "America" word for word without resorting to any de-di-dums to hide omissions.

In the crowd of 150 were Grangers who have risen to high offices—a well-known Washington official, a former state Governor, and various other state dignitaries. These men outsang some of the others, but when cool golden apples were passed, the treat of a fruit-growing Ohio Granger, song ceased.

Twilght came on, and then starlit darkness.

Suddenly around a bend appeared what looked like a gayly lighted schoolhouse.

"Everybody out . . . Laylin Grange Hall."

The women of Laylin Grange had been waiting for this moment. In the basement kitchen of the hall they had been working all day, paring and cooking vegetables, roasting turkeys, making fancy salads, cranberry jelly, cup cakes. The young girls had set the tables, adorning them with late chrysanthemums from their gardens, flaming bittersweet, pressed scarlet maple leaves, and a final touch of green paper napkins folded butterfly fashion.

Program in Action

The guests slid into seats around long tables. Instantly the local Grange folk set their program in action. As the girls passed steaming hot plates down the tables, four boy musicians took their places on the Grange stage and began to play, looking very serious at first as they fingered guitars and bowed violins, but gradually relaxing into smiles as the visitors clapped and clapped.

The farm mothers who cooked the meal were too busy to appear but for a moment. There were some six or seven of them to come out when cheers were given for the cooks, and there were a score of smiling young girls to take the bows for the helpers. All were Grange members, doing this work out of simple hospitality. When the meal was over there were a few informal talks, then the guests piled into the waiting buses and sang their way back to Columbus.

The dinner at Laylin Grange hall was typical of the kind of sociability Granges all over the United States promote. Community suppers are a regular Grange feature, just as are the programs of educational talks and debates.

Interest of National Grange Centers on Crop Insurance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 16—It has become clear that crop insurance is one of the current proposals for aiding agriculture that most appeals to state leaders in the National Grange, gathered here from 25 states in annual convention of the organization.

Their attitude apparently caused some surprise to Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, who addressed the Grange Saturday. Secretary Wallace said that the farm leaders who have come to Washington in recent days to discuss a new administration farm program have shown little interest in this subject, and that only the wheat farmers had indicated by their messages that they desired crop insurance.

Dozen Resolutions

In opposition to the impression received by the Secretary, a dozen state Grange masters have introduced into the sessions here resolutions for crop insurance at the request of their members who raise all kinds of crops. The Grange will not act on these until the ninth and final day of the convention, but it is considered certain that a resolution of some kind will be adopted. National Master Louis J. Taber is an advocate of crop insurance.

Grange leaders insist that they are not advocating "price insurance" such as has been granted in the past against damage by hail. What they favor is insurance of the time expended by the farmer in planting his crop and cultivating it, and of the cost of seed. Such insurance, they say, would give the farmer the funds he needs to make a similar investment of time and money the season following that in which his crop was destroyed by drought or flood.

Held Disappointing

Secretary Wallace's address was declared disappointing by some members of the Grange group, not because of what he said, but because he did not say enough. They want to know what the Government has to offer in the way of an improved soil conservation program to meet the problem of surpluses in good years. The secretary, on the other hand, is apparently attempting to sound out the farmers before permitting his program to crystallize. He said as much, explaining that he had prepared no formal speech because the Government program was in a state of flux. The present time, he thought, was one for "reasoning together."

The Grange is holding closed discussions on this important matter. It is expected to favor some modification of the soil conservation program which will give state committees of farmers more to say about state programs, thereby limiting federal control.

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Boy 'n' Girl, Pup 'n' Kittens Defy Editor to Get Into Print

Nobody knows how they did it, but they finally got into print. The pup-and-the-boy-and-the-peanuts picture slid in at one end of the newsroom with a pile of manuscripts marked "Women's Enterprises," while the girl-and-carriageful-of-kittens photograph entered with "Commerce and Finance."

They couldn't have come at a worse time, as far as pup and kitten photographs are concerned, because it was election time in the United States. When the news editor's secretary looked over his shoulder and said, "What a nice little boy and what a likable pup," the N. E. grunted and shoved the picture aside. He had been compiling election returns all night.

Everything Roosevelt

"Aren't you going to have a cut made?" pursued the secretary.

"No room for pix. Everything's Roosevelt on the front page—Roosevelt in the middle of a lay-out looking up at the right-hand column with big, black, 36-point Bodoni telling how he swept 46 out of 48 states; and Roosevelt shaking hands with an Indian chief, and Roosevelt writing a letter to somebody."

"Can't you put it on an inside page?"

"No. Drawing of Garner and photo of Times Square on election night. 'N' we have to get in 'Sydney Through a Frame of Arboreal Beauty.'"

Next Day as Bad

The next day was just as bad, from the point of view of a pup-and-a-boy-and-peanuts, and five-kittens-and-a-girl. France was reaping the results of the devaluation of the franc. And Austria was reconstructing its government. And Peru was electing a new president. And Idaho was cheering for Senator Borah. And Eamon de Valera was declaring he wouldn't be pushed. Even then, one of the photographs might have got in, if Gofast Gasoline hadn't sent in a last-minute, half-page ad, and if England hadn't celebrated Guy Fawkes Day, and if Japan hadn't opened its new Diet Building.

Then the pup-and-the-boy-and-the-peanuts, and the five-kittens-and-the-girl decided to take things into their own hands. When the N. E. failed to find them in the customary international collection on his desk he started a search and finally came upon them in the photo-engraving department — the dog still pursuing the peanuts, and the kittens still peering gravely out of the perambulator, while the boy and the girl who had got themselves and their pets into one cut, looked as if they had never spoken to each other and as if they had no designs whatever on newspaper space.

Ethel du Pont Engaged To F. D. Roosevelt Jr.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 16 (AP)—Mr. and Mrs. Eugene du Pont announced Saturday night the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ethel du Pont, to Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., son of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt. The wedding will take place the latter part of June.

Miss du Pont is the eldest of the four children of Mr. and Mrs. du Pont of Greenville, Del. Mr. du Pont is a member of the board of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company. She is a niece of Lammot du Pont, president of the company; Pierre S. du Pont, chairman of the board; and Irenee du Pont, a member of the board.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., fourth child of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt was 22 Aug. 17. The family's announcement included mention of his graduation from Groton School and his membership in the Harvard class of 1937. It listed his clubs as the Fly, Iroquois, and Hasty Pudding.

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Earlier Pensions for Spinsters Sought in New British Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng. — Despite the negative reply made by the Ministry of Health when asked to lower the pensionable age of single women from 65 to 55, the 2000 members and friends of the National Spinsters Pensions Association who met here recently, are in no way daunted.

"We do not accept 'No,' " they declared, and pledged themselves to continue and enlarge their campaign.

Spinsters have not until quite recently been in any way an organized body in Great Britain. This generation of older unmarried women, especially, appears to stand in need of peculiar consideration.

Now at Disadvantage

Many are directly sufferers from World War conditions since they were in man yinstances forced into work for which they had made no kind of preparation and from which they are now being ejected in favor of younger and more adequately trained workers.

At the present time 175,000 unmarried women would be eligible for a pension were it available at the age of 55. The number would be only 80,000, it is estimated, if the age of 65 is retained.

On the action of Miss Florence White of Bradford matters were taken in hand, and, from a small group of sympathizers, the organization which she founded has grown in a short time to a membership of 50,000. According to Mr. P. M. Oliver, a Manchester barrister and former member of Parliament who addressed the association when it met here, the spinsters of the country are under existing insurance conditions, actually being deprived of the result of their contributions in order to subsidize the rest of the community.

More Paid Than Received

Every year, Mr. Oliver explained, unmarried women pay £4,500,000 in pensions contributions, but every year—being light in the matter of health benefit—they receive only £2,000,000 in return. For £27,000,000 of the money they have paid in, they have, so far, had no return whatever.

The women at their meeting here decided to appeal again to the Government. Pensions at 55, they declared in a resolution, should be granted without delay to those who contribute to the National Health and Pensions Fund, and, moreover, the scheme should be extended to unmarried women who do not at present come under the fund.

Georgia's First Waterworks

The first waterworks system in Georgia was one in Van Wirt, Polk count.

Powerful, Modern, Dignified

Lincoln 1937 V-12 Sedan

Filipinos Find Rule Of Quezon Is Positive

(Continued from Page 1)

social justice program is getting at the real basis of discontent in the Philippines, the tenant-farming and share-cropping situation.

Land Division Thought Vital

Many authorities believe that unless the big estates are divided into smaller farms, with the individual farmers getting an adequate return instead of being rack-rented into poverty, then Philippine stability cannot be secured.

But the only atmosphere in which social justice can be approximated is that of economic viability, and this in turn depends upon some sort of reciprocal or preferential trade relationship with the United States. Therefore, as in 1935, Filipino eyes are turned toward Washington.

When the commonwealth was inaugurated a year ago most Filipinos expected a big economic conference in Washington early in 1936 to amend and ameliorate the restrictive provisions of the Independence Act.

Tariffs Begin 1940

Unless amended, American tariffs beginning at 5 per cent will go on all dutiable Philippine products in 1940, and will rise to 25 per cent when the commonwealth is scheduled to turn into an entirely independent nation in 1945. Even 5 per cent, however, is considered enough to ruin some Philippine exports, especially if restrictions like the present American excise tax on coconut oil continue.

More than three-fourths of the present export trade of the Islands still goes to the United States. Any serious diminution in these sales would plainly produce gravest consequences in the Islands. Without substantial continuance, President Quezon's experiments would be doomed from the start.

However, with the American election out of the way, it is expected that Washington will shortly be ready to confer with Philippine authorities, and that well before 1940 a reciprocal trade relationship will be worked out that will greatly aid the Islands, even if it does not precisely duplicate the present free trade in most products.

While these basic preoccupations constitute the sub-stratum of the Philippine problem, an exhilirated gold-rush fills the Manila stage. Indications now are that 1936 will see the Philippines the largest gold producer under the American flag, and there are excited speculations that the Islands may ultimately surpass the great gold-producing areas of the world.

Both Metal and Stocks

There is gold mining along the Escolta—the Manila Stock Exchange—and there is gold mining in the mountains. Flotation of stock is almost as great as flotation of the yellow metal in the vast cyanide tanks where it is extracted in the great Benguet and Balatoc Mines.

The prosperity that gold brings to Manila, and its speculators, the employment it gives to the hillmen of the tribes of northern Luzon, the jobs American engineers can now obtain in these far-off crumpled mountains, may not reflect an adequate economic return to the "common Tao" in his rice wallow, his coconut groves, or his abaca trees. The industry, though it does make some contribution to Philippine economy is, however, a ready prey for the tax-eager authorities at Manila.

The mines have been brought a step nearer nationalization with a law establishing the Government's rights in all claims to which no prior right can be proved.

Gold is not the only metal bringing wealth from out the hills. Chromite is at last being mined and shipped in commercial quantities from the Florannie Mine, where 100,000 tons are ready to be shipped.

The Consolidated Mines, or their Zambales property, have the biggest deposit—10,000,000 tons—of low-grade chromite ore ever discovered in the world.

The metal is invaluable in hightest steel, especially useful in armament-making, as well as in many new applications to industry. And so the islands look to the hills for relief in case their export markets in the United States do not remain as open as is hoped.

Filipinos Make Holiday Of First Anniversary

MANILA, P. I., Nov. 16 (AP)—Filipinos paraded, cheered and set off fireworks today in continued celebration of the Philippine Commonwealth's first anniversary, while fresh in their minds was their President's expressed desire for "betterment of the working class."

President Manuel L. Quezon said in his anniversary address that the greatest concern today is "satisfying the average man and woman constituting our society. The time is past when we can overlook the fortunes of men and women who toil on our farms and in our factories."

An anniversary gift of $16,000 cash was made the Commonwealth by Filipinos of Hawaii. The money will be used to purchase a training plane and machine guns for the islands' new army.

Motor Administrators Elect Richmond Man

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Nov. 16 (AP)—The American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators elected John I. Rhodes Jr. of Richmond, Va., president, as it concluded its annual convention here on Nov. 14. Members of the executive committee named included Mitchell A. Conner of Hartford, Conn. The convention adopted a resolution endorsing uniform state laws governing special licensing of drivers for school buses and explosives trucks.

Prof. Harry R. Desilva of Cambridge, Mass., head of the Harvard Bureau for Street Traffic Research, told the delegates that the average American motorist is "a well-intentioned, fairly skillful and safe driver. Reasons for his accidents are not because he is unskillful, stupid or foolish, but because he has certain minor failings which assume major importance when he is in a hurry."

Lincoln Retains Its Dignity While Advancing Style

NEW YORK, Nov. 16—Styled in the tradition of quiet dignity and unobtrusive luxury that has marked the Lincoln motorcar from its early days, the Lincoln V-12 for 1937 was introduced to the public this week at special showngs in the Hotel Astor, New York city, and other large cities. The new models reveal a major advance in body lines, richer and more comfortable interiors than ever before, and a number of mechanical improvements.

The dignified character of Lincoln appearance has been retained, yet its style is more advanced, conservatively adapting modern ideas in aerodynamic design and appearance. In keeping with the good taste and the insistence on unobtrusive elegance for which the Lincoln is generally noted, the 1937 models are modern but not extreme in appearance.

Departing from former practice, the headlamps are now recessed in long-sweeping fenders. The curved rear deck inclines gracefully to emphasize the length and new lower appearance of the car.

Cuts Wind Resistance

The solid type windshield, which affords better vision, is V-shaped, and rakes backward more sharply to blend into the sweep of the top from front to rear, and reduces wind resistance. Roomy interiors are entirely new in appearance and are described as reaching a new height of luxurious beauty and comfort. The door opening is extended to the running boards, affording easier entrance to the car.

Body interiors are completely new from the instrument panel to the rear deck. Instrument panel is entirely new—of modernistic design.

The instrument group is located directly in front of the driver, making the instruments easier to read. Garnish moldings have been completely redesigned—made in one continuous piece around window with flush surfaces throughout and decorated with burl walnut inlay edged by a narrow pewter inlay.

Upholstery treatment is of new design in plain panel style, with seat backs, cushions and door panels embellished by an ornamental double riser design.

Hassocks for Foot Rests

Comfortable hassocks are used in place of foot rests. Robe rail bar is nickle plated, the rear deck luggage compartment has been enlarged. The extra tire will be carried in luggage compartment, unless otherwise specified.

The Lincoln car is built in but one fine quality and one price range. Wheelbase is either 136 inches or 145 inches, depending on body type. The V-type engine is 150 horsepower.

There are 21 types, including custom designs by Brunn, Judkins, Willoughby and LeBaron.

The roof top is all metal and insulated from side panels. It is used as a radio antenna. This construction gives the advantage of a soft roof, with the additional safety of all metal roof. The design of the metal top is such that radio reception is not adversely affected, the main top panel serving as the aerial.

As would be expected of a luxury car such as the Lincoln, an almost unlimited choice of colors and upholstery is provided.

Legion Commander Speaks For Freedom of Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14—Educators and parents here who recently have heard charges of "red" teaching in public schools authoritatively denied found especial interest in the remarks of Harry W. Colmery, national commander of the American Legion, at an impressive evening ceremony at Valley Forge on Armistice Day. Earlier in the day, as Mayor S. Davis Wilson struck the Liberty Bell 11 times, the sound was heard all over the nation through a network broadcast. From Valley Forge the address given by Mr. Colmery was also heard from coast to coast, rounding out a day of patriotic exercises.

Urging his hearers to interest themselves in their local schools, he declared: "Teachers who attempt to indoctrinate their students with un-American doctrines have no place in our public schools. But in order to make education real, interesting and worth while, teachers have the right to gather, present and discuss the facts impartially and scientifically."

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

his head, Premier Blum announces that he will open a French drive for disarmament at Geneva shortly, and he states that he is confident of success. This scholarly leader whose French new deal discredits any belief that he is merely a theorist, has Europe wondering. With virtually all nations bewailing their own armaments as regrettable necessities, statesmen wonder what scheme Premier Blum has that gives him cause for such optimism.

Security—Registration Period Opens

The social security timetable starts revolving today. A blue-gray army of 250,000 postmen swarms down 45,000 post office steps and along thousands of miles of American streets. Today's delivery brings application cards to 5,000,000 employers who must return all required information by Nov. 21. On Nov. 24, the postmen will deliver application blanks to 26,000,000 employees.

There are just 46 days in which the Government must obtain all essential information. On Jan. 1, the operation of the act will be in the hands of the employers, who will contribute 1 per cent of their pay-roll tax and deduct 1 per cent from the workers' wages, as the money starts rolling into the giant "kitty" of the social security fund.

Spain—Rebels Claim Entry Into Madrid

Rebel bombs and artillery plow through Madrid houses and trolley wires as ruthlessly as the pen of the Spanish Government censor plows through dispatches out of the capital today. With the confused cables eloquently portraying the confusion of the Madrid battle sector, these reports, at least, come through:

1. The insurgents claim finally to have broken through and gained a foothold in Madrid, proper, entering from the Northwest and pouring into the University City area.
2. The rebels seem to have hit upon their strategy, which consists of ruthless air and artillery bombardments, paving the way for infantry advances.
3. The Government forces do not deny the insurgent claims. Madrid officials are heavily censoring dispatches, a device more common with armies under stress than with those in the flush of success.

Labor—Federation Reports Membership Growth

The American Federation of Labor, meeting in its annual convention at Tampa, Fla., announces that its membership is 3,422,398, an increase of 377,051 over last year. But this convention may determine whether American organized labor will continue to report a proud growth or a drastic reduction in its membership. For the resolution to expel the Committee for Industrial Organization and its 10 constituent unions is before the convention. Expulsion would probably mean the reduction by, perhaps, 1,000,000 in the Federation membership; it means that the Federation will issue new charters to the industries now organized by the C. I. O. and the battle royal will be on.

Rather than split labor's ranks, the convention may continue in force the decree suspending the unions. John L. Lewis, leader of the C. I. O., gives no sign of apprehension. If he and his unions are read out of the Federation, there is still the whole vast field of unorganized labor before him. The C. I. O. is formed to appeal to the unorganized more than is the Federation. Indeed, a Lewis-directed unionization drive among the unorganized might result in a net growth for American organized labor, many believe.

Moreover, no one dares to bound the frontiers of Mr. Lewis' own ambitions, which might be best served as the head of a great rival labor faction.

New Automobiles Show the Influence Of Women in Design and Equipment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 16—The influence of women in the designing and buying of motorcars is a factor which is constantly confronting every visitor at the thirty-seventh National Automobile Show, now on at Grand Central Palace where it will remain through Nov. 18, according to exhibitors.

New features in automobiles, going far beyond the mere introduction of a "pretty color"—although that is still a demand—are sought by the women, who are coming in such numbers that waiting lines before the doors of the latest coupes are not unusual at the show. They ask for, and frequently find, devices that make driving safer, easier and more enjoyable than even the improvements of one year ago, it was declared.

A car designed by a woman, Miss Helen Dryden, is featured by Studebaker. Of a color described as "tulip cream" and extreme simplicity in style, this roadster makes its chief appeal because it has left off "tinsel and frills," according to one salesman. There is a minimum of protruding gadgets. Mechanically, the appeal of this car to women is that it has a "hill holder," a significant fact to every driver who knows what it is to stop, or rather not to stop, on a hill.

Another manufacturer, Dodge, has also paid attention to the diminution of protruding knobs and devices. This is in the interests of safety, it was explained, so that if the car comes to a sudden stop, the discomfort of being thrown against sharp knobs and edges is greatly lessened. For the same reason there is extra padding on the back of the front seat, and the instrument panel across the front of the car is high enough to clear the knees.

Buick makes it quicker and safer to blow the horn by means of a metal ring around the horn button, so that the driver, without taking her hands from the wheels, may give the needed signal. A wider arm-rest on the back seat and a compartment for gloves are attractive to show visitors.

Steering is simplified in the new Packard model, which has a front-end safety-flex for this purpose. The appearance of Packard cars meets with the approval of many women because of the care in painting them. A more unobstructed view than ever is provided through the narrowing of windshield posts on this car.

Women who are looking for light action "can turn around with the corner of their thumb" in the new Chevrolet, it was asserted. Statistics may not mean much to the average woman, but the ratio of 20-to-1 which describes the weight exerted in pressure to that accomplished in power does mean something to all women, according to a spokesman for this company. The "beauty" mirror, introduced last year to eliminate the use of the regular driver's mirror, has sold the car to 30,000 women, it was said.

Plymouth cars offer "weather control" as an attraction. Butterfly vanes in front windows can be adjusted instantly, and windows of the "swing-type" variety offer convenience to back-seat passengers.

Prehistoric Climate In Alaska Called Mild

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (AP)—Evidence that Alaska once had a mild, temperate climate supporting extensive animal and plant life, and was unmarked by its present rugged mountain ranges was reported last night by Dr. Erich Schlaikjer of the American Museum of Natural History on his return from a 2000-mile expedition in the Northwest.

Dr. Schlaikjer reported finding remains of animals of the pre-Pleistocene period, 50,000,000 years ago, among them the first pre-Pleistocene vertebrates ever located in that region.

Fossils of extinct Pleistocene bison, wolves and sheep were also brought back by the expedition, which spent three months traveling by pack train, boat and airplane in the Yukon territory and McKinley National park area.

President Wants Winant Back On Security Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14—Return of John G. Winant to the chairmanship of the Social Security Board is expected in the near future. A desire to have Mr. Winant back in his former position has been expressed by President Roosevelt.

Although he is a former Republican Governor of New Hampshire, Mr. Winant resigned his post as chairman of the Social Security Board to defend the act against Republican critics in the recent political campaign. Believing that the administration of the law should be kept entirely free from politics, he felt it necessary to resign in order to answer attacks on it.

President Roosevelt said that he had no major changes in view, but minor clarifying amendments are expected to be requested by the board itself.

Mr. Winant would be instrumental in dealing with proposals expected of a special committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce. The committee is scheduled to make public its recommendations for changes at a meeting here next week.

It has been predicted it will ask that all private industrial firms maintaining their own pension systems be exempt from the old-age benefit features of the act.

Organized labor has announced through its leaders that another attempt will be made to have the entire tax burden placed on employers instead of allowing them to divide it with employees.

Recently it has been discovered that a section of the law exempting persons employed by the United States Government or by any "instrumentality" of the United States taxes in all workers in banks which are members of the Federal Reserve.

Presumably, this flaw will be corrected at the next session of Congress as well as others which did not show up in the original debate on the bill.

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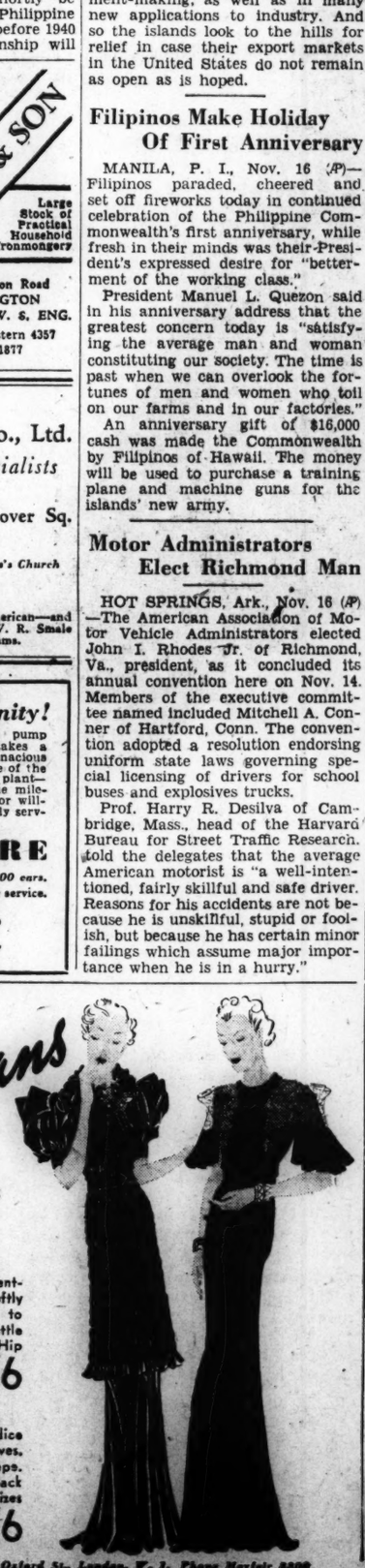
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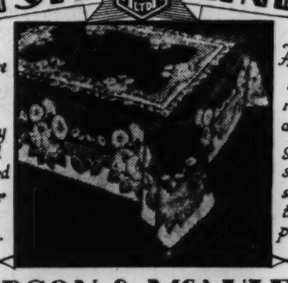
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Australian Women Support League and Arms Limitation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—A distinguished and representative assemblage of women forgather here as a part of the centenary programs to discuss questions of interest, not only to women in the Australian states but throughout the world.

Five important congresses were held and were attended at various times by Lady Gowrie, wife of the Governor General; Lady Huntingfield, wife of the Governor of Victoria; Lady Dugan, wife of the Governor of South Australia; Prof. Winifred Cullis of London University, and Lady Julius, wife of Sir George Julius, who is chairman of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

In International Field

Numerous subjects at the conference were within the international range and stamped the congresses with historical significance. The organizations which were represented were: Australian Federation of Women Voters; Women's Centenary Congress on Child Welfare; Free Kindergarten Union; Federal Housewives' Conference and National Council of Women of Australia.

The conference of the Federation of Women Voters began by registering its protest against the exclusion of women from public boards and the attention of various governments will be directed to recent ommissions. The president, Mrs. B. M. Rischbieth, pointed out that the objective of the organization was the equality of women in political, social and economic affairs. "That objective," she emphasized, "is one of the foundation stones we are going to put into the new structure of civilization."

Support for League

One of the first resolutions carried was a reaffirmation of faith in the League of Nations as an effective instrument for the maintenance of world peace.

The conference urged the Commonwealth Government to stand firmly behind a collective system which should incorporate as among its indispensable minimum requirements, restoration of the sanctity of treaty obligations; strengthening of the Covenant of the League of Nations; and reduction and limitation of armaments by international agreement and the suppression of profit from the manufacture of arms.

The opinion was expressed that a Federal Department of Native Affairs should be established with a full-time Minister, assisted by a Commonwealth advistory council, to deal with natives in federal territory and to assist state aboriginal departments.

In opening the Women's Centenary Congress, Lady Gowrie paid a tribute to the women pioneers who had achieved "this well-ordered and prosperous civilization." Referring to world affairs, Lady Gowrie said she saw no hope but in a stronger League of Nations which, she felt, must come.

The president, Miss Adelaide Miethke, said within two generations a huddle of huts had become a fair and a beautiful city and the ruts of bullock wagons were now arterial roads into the Capital.

The Centenary Congress devoted all of its time to a discussion of child welfare and Lady Gowrie, Lady Huntingfield and Lady Dugan were prominent among the speakers.

Raising Household Status

The Federal Housewives' Conference debated domestic matters, such as commodities and prices, and carried resolutions urging reduction in the cost of Government in Australia, both federal and state; favoring a reduction of wireless fees; introduction of penny postage; and equal pay for women for equal work.

Among the resolutions carried by the conference of the Australian National Council of Women was one forming a standing committee of domestic and political economy "to obtain a just appreciation of household work and its recognition as a profession and to secure professional education for housewives."

Students Work for Expenses

One student in every four is helping to earn her expenses at Florida State college for women this year.

Talks by Experts Mark Conference Of Young Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORRAL, Ill., Nov. 16—Wash day went by, corn husking waited, and "school kept," while rural young adults from surrounding counties gathered at Illinois State Normal University here for a four-day district conference which ended recently. Farm parents were willing to have the farm routine interrupted for the good of the cause—for their sons and daughters had come to discuss three phases of living, those of the individual, the family, and the community.

This was the last of six conferences held on college campuses at DeKalb, Charleston, Jacksonville, Galesburg, Carbondale and Normal. They have been sponsored by the Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, in co-operation with the host colleges.

Leaders of Groups

From 10 to 20 counties were represented at each conference, delegates being leaders of rural discussion groups in their communities and counties. There are such groups functioning in some 70 of the State's 102 counties, with a membership of between 5000 and 6000 young people around 20 years of age, who are living on farms, most of whom are out of school, are past 4-H-Club age, are unmarried, and for whom there has not heretofore been any assured means of regular social contact.

The discussion group idea originated among these young folk themselves. They, with older adults and younger youths, had been doing folk dancing in groups. The National Recreation Association and the University agricultural extension service had introduced, taught, and fostered this wholesome form of recreation at a time when the depression had deprived them of their usual forms of relaxation.

Recently, young adults expressed a desire to get together to discuss the serious things of their every-day farm life. With the increasing demand for guidance in such undertakings, the extension service added two extension specialists in junior club work to its service, Miss Cleo Fitzsimmons and G. S. Randall.

Train Themselves

"The things we want to avoid," according to Miss Fitzsimmons, "are regimentation and standardization. Even at these conferences (and this is the second series held since the plan got under way about a year ago), we do not talk about leadership training, but we turn these conferences over to the young leaders and let them train themselves through actual leading of discussion."

She and Mr. Randall then, by way of constructive criticism, point out whatever effectiveness of procedure has been attained.

Speakers at the conferences have included college presidents, and university experts in many lines, including dramatics, home economics, industrial education, farm management, agricultural economics, engineering, and rural sociology. R. R. Hudelson, assistant dean of the college of agriculture, has taken a leading part in the conferences.

He has been presenting to these young people the challenge that life offers them to think for themselves—to do original thinking. He has advised them against letting the radio and the press do their thinking for them, while the "movies" do their dreaming for them.

Propaganda Warning

"If you do," he told the various groups, in substance, "there is the possibility of your becoming mere men on the checkerboard of life, instead of individuals with a personality and a character of your own." He warned against acceptance of propaganda, branding it as an effort of somebody to do other peoples' thinking for them.

A. J. Tomasek, state forester, invited observation and discussion on the great out-of-doors to which these rural people are heirs.

Among the personal qualities that help a farmer succeed, M. L. Mosher, associate professor of farm management at the University of Illinois, emphasized these: First of all, to like farm life; to persevere with chosen farm plans; to be a good neighbor; and to get the habit of success.

In addition to slated addresses and general group discussion—which centered around the problems of an imaginary family dramatized by the group—there was daily a period for engaging in activities for leisure time, which included woodcraft, drama, foundations for folk games and frolics, and living-room accessories.

Illinois, in promoting this work, is advancing along lines already attempted in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Virginia, Ohio, Iowa, Kansas, and Missouri.

Alaskan Crops Thriving

Fairbanks, Alaska, in the same latitude as Iceland, is the center of a growing agricultural industry.

Monuments

Also Relics of Florida Ship Canal

Top—One of Offices of Engineering Staff at Camp Roosevelt, Near Ocala, Fla. Bottom—Idle Excavation Machinery Along Abandoned Ship Canal.

Abandoned Camp Of Florida Canal Finds Partial Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORLANDO, Fla., Nov. 16—Three miles south of Ocala, Florida, Camp Roosevelt found at least temporary justification for its existence. In co-operation with the aviation division of the Florida State Road Department and the education division of the Florida WPA, University of Florida's school of aeronautics opened on October 5 an aviation ground school for men and women. The three-months' course offered consists of four divisions: class room instruction, shop experience, research work and actual glider training.

For the last, Ocala will be used. Offices, dormitories and family houses originally intended for use of engineers engaged in the six-year construction program of the Florida Ship Canal are available as classrooms and living quarters for students and instructors.

On Sept. 12, 1935, 10,000 people assembled on one of the back roads near Ocala, Fla., to witness preliminary excavations for the long-discussed Florida Ship Canal. By remote control in his Hyde Park home, President Roosevelt touched off the blast which was to have repercussions throughout the whole of Florida and much of the nation. By executive order, $5,000,000 had been set aside from federal relief funds as a starter toward the $146,000,000 estimated total cost of the canal intended to provide for shipping an inland waterway from Jacksonville on the Atlantic to Port Inglis on the Gulf of Mexico, a distance of some 200 miles, of which 40 were to be cut through sand and Ocala limestone, the remaining 160 miles to follow the tortuous courses of the St. Johns, Ocklawaha and Withlacoochee rivers.

Of the allocated $5,000,000, $500,000 was to be spent for offices, homes and storehouses, $500,000 for bridge foundations—the only completed group stands five miles south of Ocala near Highway 441—$500,000 for clearing the land and the remaining $3,500,000 for actual excavation. When the total sum was expended, work stopped. The thousands of men who had surged toward Ocala drifted away again, leaving behind them hundreds of acres of land cleared of trees, hundreds of thousands of cubic yards of sand removed from the canal course to the sides, one set of steel and concrete bridge piers and abutments rising from sandy pine-lands, and a sprawling settlement of about 80 spick-and-span buildings dubbed Camp Roosevelt.

The buildings are well-equipped for pleasant living; their facilities will not be taxed by the aviation school, whose enrollment is limited to 50 students, for in the camp are living accommodations for about 500 people.

Just what use will be made of the bridge foundations or the miles of canal excavated to bed-rock has not yet been determined.

Emergency Group Plans Joint Drive For Peace Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 44 — A joint campaign for financial support of Pennsylvania branches of national peace organizations, was decided upon as an experiment in co-operation, at a meeting of the council of the Emergency Peace Campaign held in the Central Y. M. C. A. here.

Members of several permanent oragnizations have already assisted in activities sponsored under the two-year plan of the Emergency Peace Campaign, but have hitherto regarded the question of raising needed funds as a distinctly individual, and in some cases jealously guarded, prerogative.

Frederick Libby, veteran peace worker, and head of the National Council for Prevention of War, has long advocated co-operation in this direction—pointing to the success of "community chest drives" for local charities, which avoid much duplication of effort and remove the bad effect of repeated solicitations for apparently similar purposes.

At the Emergency Peace Campaign Council meeting the pros and cons of such a plan were discussed at length by Mr. Libby, Ray Newton of the Emergency Peace Campaign, Nevin Sayre of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, Mrs. Gertrude Scott Olmstead of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and others.

Subject to future modification, a plan was agreed upon which provides for joint solicitation of funds and division of the total received, in proportion to the amount collected by each participating group in the last year.

Japanese Planes In Suiyuan Drive, Chinese Report

PEIPING, Nov. 16 (AP)—Eight Japanese fighting planes bombed provincial fortifications in eastern Suiyuan Province in an attack near Taolin, Chinese sources reported today.

Three thousand infantry troops, composed of Manchoukuans and Mongol irregulars, assisted in the assault against Suiyuan defenders, the reports declared.

The attack was reported to have occurred yesterday at the Suiyuan city 125 miles northwest of Kalgan.

Meager accounts said the attackers launched six separate drives, combining infantry, aviation, heavy artillery and tanks.

Suiyuan provincial troops repulsed the offensive, the reports added, inflicting "heavy losses" on the invaders.

Suiyuan commanders acknowledged "slight losses."

Recurring fighting has been reported by Chinese sources in the northern province where, it is asserted, Japanese are attempting to extend their influence westward from Manchoukuo.

Conflicting accounts of the alleged war have confused the situation since the first attack was reported Nov. 3.

Chinese sources have insisted actual fighting is in progress between the Japanese-sponsored troops and the provincial armies. The Nanking Government recently requested evacuation of all foreigners from the territory on the ground the Chinese could not be responsible for their safety.

Only yesterday, foreign quarters at Kweisui denied accounts of the bombing of Tsining, communications center in Suiyuan. Reports of large concentrations of Japanese forces near Pailingmiao were minimized.

Amateur Pilot Makes 2556th Daily Flight

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 16 (AP)—A sleek, yellow biplane hummed out of the skies yesterday, rolled to a stop at Fairfax airport and out stepped Dr. John D. Brock. He had completed seven years of consecutive daily flying; had added another notch to a hobby which grew out of a rainy-day argument.

Every day for 2556 days he has taken one of his three airplanes aloft. Sometimes the flight has been an affair of hours. Often it has been nothing much but a "bump" through fog over the hangar. But daily he's been off the ground.

For his anniversary flight he left his home airport, flew across town to pick up H. F. McElroy, city manager, zoomed about in the skies for an hour and a half, then went home.

Crime Laid to Faulty Training, Not Slums, by Victoria Expert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic. — Amplifying recent remarks about the relation of slums to crime, the Inspector-General of Penal Establishments, J. Akeroyd, states in his annual report to the Victorian Parliament that he cannot subscribe to the opinion that slums are the basic cause of crime. Nor, he says, has he found that most of Melbourne's big crimes are committed by young men who desire to "get their own back on society" for what they had suffered in slums as children.

"Individual studies of criminals," he says, "especially the youthful criminal, make one doubt very much whether there is any truth whatever in such generalizations.

Most Important Factor

"One cannot emphasize too strongly that it is the moral training of the individual that is the most potent factor in his future life as a citizen, and not the mere bricks and mortar amid which he lives.

"Slum dwellings, of course, are a factor in the making of the criminal, but a very minor factor indeed, and neither I nor any of my officers would say that criminals were determined to get their own back on society because of wrongs they have suffered as a result of the surroundings in which they live. Criminal acts are largely a matter of habit caused by wrong training in youth."

Improved Reformatories

Mr. Akeroyd emphasized that a high percentage of delinquents came from boys' homes and reformatory schools. "One cannot help thinking," he said, "that if these homes and schools put more constructive effort into endeavoring to mold the characters of these lads and paid greater attention to after-care, the greater proportion would be saved."

One bright feature of the report was the statement that the daily average of prisoners in Victorian jails and reformatories seemed to be gradually and steadily declining. It was 1260 in 1935, compared with 1370 in 1934 and 1603 in 1894.

Laws on Trailers Urged

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Nov. 16 (AP)—The law enforcement committee of the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators proposed in a resolution Nov. 13 that every state be asked to enact measures regulating operation of automobile trailers. "If people continue to take to trailers in the next two years as they have in the past two, then trailers will become the greatest menace on the road unless necessary enforcement measures are adhered to," said the resolution.

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U.S. Women to Aid Peace in Americas

Roosevelt Victory Adds to Prestige in Buenos Aires Conference

Hull Smooths Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The re-election of President Roosevelt by an enormous majority has caused South Americans to attribute greater importance to and expect richer results from the Pan-American peace conference which opens in Buenos Aires, Argentina, Dec. 1.

Ever since the American Executive made himself responsible for the gathering there has been constant circulation of southern plans and suggestions but activity has been stimulated to a higher pitch by the knowledge that Mr. Roosevelt has confirmed himself in the eyes of his fellow countrymen and is now free to concentrate with his Latin colleagues on the realization of the Pan-American peace ideal. If he can attend the inauguration in person, there will be an enthusiastic welcome for him, because the South American "man in the street," who has many hopes fixed in the Buenos Aires conference, believes the President is determined to make it a success. He frequently refers to it as the "Roosevelt conference."

Fortunate in Hull

President Roosevelt has been fortunate in his Secretary of State. Cordell Hull has been more than a mere reflector of presidential enthusiasm for the Pan-American cause. He has made his own vigorous contributions, translating the ideal into practice. His record of four years' deeds will strengthen his position as leader of the American deputation to Buenos Aires and exempt his country from suspicion of ulterior motives in assuming responsibility for any system of peace organization. That, judging by what is said in the chancelleries and written in the newspapers of South America, is the great strength of the American position today. It can boldly assume the leadership of the continent and be assured of the loyal, wholehearted co-operation of all the Americas, big and small, without incurring allegations of overlordship and self-interest. The opportunity may come at the conference.

See Politics Sidestepped

There is another favorable aspect. Although South Americans realize that the United States elections were fought exclusively on a domestic issue, they are glad because there will be a continuity of personality in these first years of the "good neighbor" era.

Continuity of policy is taken for granted, because they figure that politics have been banished from Pan-American relationships and that from now on Republican and Democratic administrations in Washington will be equally zealous in the development of proved bases of friendship.

Nicaragua to Back U. S. Peace Program

By the Associated Press

At Sea, Nov. 16

DR. LUIS DEBAYLE, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister, told Secretary of State Cordell Hull today his country would support all moves by the United States to achieve economic peace among American republics.

Dr. Debayle's statement was made after a series of "deck chair" conferences among delegates to the Pan-American Peace Conference opening Dec. 1 at Buenos Aires. Discussing the trade agreement between the United States and his country, Dr. Debayle said:

"Its benefits prove that similar pacts with other Latin-American countries would benefit the entire hemisphere and greatly aid in breaking down trade barriers throughout the world. They would promote peace through eliminating the primary economic causes of conflict."

Delegates Representing Women's Organizations Going to Argentina

Meet Unofficially

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (AP)—Plans for six representatives of American women's groups to participate in an unofficial women's peace conference in Buenos Aires Nov. 22 to 25, preceding the official Pan-American peace conference in the same city in early December, were disclosed today.

Dr. Alicia Moreau de Juste, head of a group of Argentine women who conceived the idea of the conference, is chairman of the arrangements committee.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, honorary chairman of the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War, announced Miss Josephine Schain will head the American delegation and will fly to Buenos Aires from Brownsville, Texas, arriving at her destination a few days before the conference opens.

Other American Delegates

Other delegates selected from the United States are: Mrs. Fred Aden, Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Mrs. Jennie Berliner, National Council of Women.

Mrs. A. E. Stewart, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

Miss Louise Weir, Peoples' Mandate to Governments to End War.

Miss Mary Winslow, National Women's Trade Union League.

Other women's organizations listed as backing the conference, besides the Committee on the Cause and Cure of War, are: American Association of University Women; Council of Women for Home Missions; Committee on Women's Work; Foreign Missions Conference of N. A.; General Federation of Women's Clubs; the Y. W. C. A. national board; National Council of Jewish Women; Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs; National League of Women Voters; Women's Conference of American Ethical Union, and National Parent and Teachers Association.

Mrs. Catt said the American delegation will propose the following program:

The American Program

1. That a new peace treaty shall be offered for signature to all the nations of the two American continents and the islands of the sea adjacent thereto wherein each nation, by affixing its signature, shall agree to refrain from war with any other nation and to submit problems arising, disagreements and threatening disputes to arbitration, mediation or other peaceful means of settlement.

2. That to facilitate peaceful settlements of disagreements between nations of the Western Hemisphere, immediate and definite preparations be undertaken to improve the present, or to build new and more trustworthy peace machinery to which disputable questions may be submitted and, without undue delay, brought to conclusion.

3. That armament, through international agreement, be reduced to the level sufficient to repel invasion and to maintain internal order.

4. That peaceful and friendly relations between the nations of the western continents be stimulated still further by continuing the reductions of tariffs through reciprocal trade agreements.

Economists Told New Deal Victory Aids Liberalism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Consideration of the consequences of the New Deal held the limelight in the discussions of the Southern Economic Association and the Southern Political Science Association at the closing sessions of these organizations recently.

"With so much liberal and labor support for the Roosevelt administration, and that support avowed and recognized, illiberal minority elements whether on or off the Roosevelt band wagon should henceforth be able to make little headway with red-baiting agitation," Prof. H. C. Nixon of Tulane University said in one of the addresses.

"The general improvement in race relations," and the "more vigorous opposition to lynching are among the finest items pointing toward liberalism in the South," Professor Nixon said.

Pointing out, however, certain industrial disputes which have led to bloodshed, Professor Nixon said there is danger "in the sphere of economic relations, particularly with reference to civil rights for labor and labor leaders."

There seem to be "red-baiters" who make no distinction between "progressive democracy and communism." Professor Nixon declared "Social scientists who venture beyond cloistered or beaten paths must run the risk of being branded as 'reds.' In fact, a liberal today in the South might be defined as a person who has been called a Communist and 'isn't,'" he said, adding that "a few teachers, a few preachers and still fewer lawyers," are "refreshing minority voices."

New officers of the Southern Political Science Association are: President, Dr. Frank Prescott of University of Chattanooga; first vice-president, Dr. Robert R. Wilson of Duke University; second vice-president, Dr. M. J. Daner of the University of Florida; recording secretary, Hubert Searcy, Birmingham-Southern College; chairman of the membership committee, Taylor Cole of Duke University.

Southern educators, editors and public officials were heard at the closing program when at a joint meeting short talks were made summarizing the work of both conventions. Dr. Charles W. Pipkin of the Louisiana State University presided.

Social problems of the South, social security and public relief were topics of discussion at the Southern Economic Association meeting.

The Consumer Co-operative Movement was discussed by E. R. Bowen, general secretary of the Co-operative League of the United States.

New Case Is Filed To Test Farm Act

(Continued from Page 1)

added that the Government could not take that action so far as its own obligations were concerned but, even so, the litigants must prove damages.

Kroger Chain Wins Review

The Kroger Grocery & Baking Company, operator of cash-and-carry stores, was granted a review in its attack on an order of the Indiana Milk-Control Board, which it said would compel it to increase by one cent a quart the price of milk to consumers in Fort Wayne and vicinity.

A three-judge Federal District Court in Indiana dismissed the bill of complaint on the ground that it lacked jurisdiction because the amount of money involved was less than the required $3000. The Supreme Court agreed to review that action. Arguments will be heard Dec. 7.

The court refused to reconsider its recent action, declining to review an appeal filed by Representative John H. Hoeppel of California and his son, Charles J. Hoeppel, in their effort to escape prison sentences imposed for conspiracy to sell a West Point appointment.

They were sentenced to serve from four months to a year by the Federal District Court here. The Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia affirmed the conviction.

Ohio Keeps Securities

George S. Van Shaick, liquidator of the Southern Surety Company of New York, lost today in the Supreme Court in his effort to compel Robert L. Bowen, Ohio superintendent of insurance, to turn over $100,000 in securities deposited in Ohio.

A review of a judgment against the liquidator in the Supreme Court of Ohio was refused by the justices.

Mr. Van Shaick contended the securities were deposited by the Southern Surety Company of Iowa and were assigned to the New York firm now in liquidation. He further argued that Ohio law made it mandatory for the insurance superintendent to release the deposited securities. The Ohio court held that the deposit constitutes a trust fund by Ohio policy holders of both the New York and the Iowa surety companies and denied a writ of mandamus.

Damascus of the Early Christians

Here Paul Came, Humbled and Inspired, to Learn the Christian Way, to Ponder His New-Born Faith, and to Prepare for His Missionary Work—From Man to Man the First Glad Tidings Spread

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Holy Land
Fortieth of 51 Articles

DAMASCUS, Syria—Of all the ancient places I have visited, few have pleased me more than Damascus. One reason is that it is one of the oldest continuously inhabited cities on the globe, possibly the oldest. It was not built, indeed, before Ur nor before Kish and Memphis, but it has survived them. They are mounds while it is a thriving metropolis, yet it was their contemporary.

If Damascus had kept a guest book, it would contain the names of most of the great men of ancient times, written in a dozen languages. I doubt if Hammurabi, Nebuchadnezzar, Cyrus, and Artaxerxes stayed at the same hotel I did. But they walked down some of the same streets.

And enjoyed the same oasis. Damascus is a favored city—so favored that it has been fabled through many millenniums. It lies in a valley, beside abounding streams, amid buoyant, ever-bearing gardens. Though completely encompassed by desolate hills and desert wastes, it revels in never-yellowing meadows, in riotous gardens and exuberant orchards. In any countryside such a city would be a delight, but here on the edge of a desert it is a miracle.

Symphony of Toil

However, neither its verdure nor its venerable age chiefly attracts me to it. What delights me in Damascus is the symphony of toil it embodies. Damascus is a very busy city and its people seem to like their work. Most are engaged in small shops of their own, which open onto the street. They almost work out of doors. You see them at it.

And there is a perfect rhythm in their toil, a circulation which brings dynamic equilibrium and a kind of social concord. Everybody does his part and gets his reward before all the world, in the full light of day. Men, women, and children toil in the orchards and gardens.

Twice each day they bring fruit and vegetables to market on well-kept donkeys or horses. Camels come in from more distant lands with great bags of grain. Truck loads of golden oranges and other luscious fruit pour in from what were once Philistia and Phoenicia. Oranges seem to be sold here by the ton. The public squares all glow with them.

Who buys them all and many other enticing things? Why, the artisans here in myriad shops, working from morn till night. The chorus of the anvils echoes all day long. And mighty men the smiths are, bare-armed, thin-faced, and leather-aproned. Everyone knows the fame of Damascus steel and of Damascus blades. The smiths' blows pour down like hail, as rapid as the music of an express train's wheels pounding on the rail-ends.

They beat in unison, five men striking a single point of red hot iron with all their might and yet without confusion. They make plows, hoes, spades, rakes, horseshoes—whatever Damascus needs. I could linger in that street for hours listening to the great anvil symphony, played by masters who make good wares and take pride in their work.

When Paul Came

In a similar way men make brooms and saddles, tents and curtains, shoes and hair brushes, hats and wooden pitchforks. A hundred flour-covered bakers spin with deft hands long flat sheets of pancake bread and stick it in their ovens. Other men strew strings of batter on large round griddles, producing fluffy stuff which looks like excelsior and tastes like pudding. Skilled men make ivory vases, gold bracelets, and fine inlaid furniture famed in many lands.

Such is the daily rhythm of Damascus now. Such was Damascus, too, when Paul came here and found a little group of humble men and women who had begun to follow the teachings of Christ Jesus.

To master workmen who toiled in their own shops, the gospel made its first appeal. In Damascus, Antioch, and Ephesus, in Saloniki and Alexandria, in Asia, in Africa and Europe, such people gladly heard of the better way of life. And each humble man who accepted the good news passed it on to others. The sharing of the treasure only made it greater. Many a pounder of iron or maker of shoes or weaver of cloth, whose life had been brightened by the new light, became a missionary before the Christian churches had organized missions, starting from Antioch with Paul. Individual bearers of the glad news passed over all those Roman roads into all Alexander's cities bringing happy tidings to other sawers of wood, kneaders of bread, and molders of brass.

New World Family

Soon there sprang up a new world family in which men were really brothers. The members of this family were different from other men and the world took note of them, gave them a special name, in fact, called them "the third race."

And what distinguished this new sort of people? First of all, they loved one another. They not only taught brotherhood, they lived it. Their opponents remarked with astonishment, "They no sooner see one another than they are brothers!"

That was true. They might be slave or free, dark or white, from Egypt or Damascus, yet wherever they met they were accepted as brothers. As the missionary work spread from Antioch, in time one could travel from Paris to Persepolis and sleep every night along that route without pay in the house of a Christian brother. If he wanted to stop and work, a place would be found for him. If he were thrown into prison, he would be visited. Widows were fed, orphans were cared for. There arose in the world a brotherhood of Christian artisans from whose hearts hatred had been purged.

Such men felt free. And freedom was the mark of those people. They were freed from sickness, for healing was one of the chief missions of the Christian family. Its members found health in love and faith and confidence. They were free from the belief in "evil spirits" which then held mankind in thraldom, free from fear and from the despotism of the mighty.

Of all the people of that age, the Christians felt the freest, for who could hold in bondage the children of Almighty God! What were oppressive emperors to them? Or imperial idols or threatening priests or the curse of magicians! These men had strength and power and faith; so they were free. The fears of an age or of an empire or of established superstitions fled away. Men had found perfect freedom in God, as children in the care of a strong and loving Father.

A Happy People

As a result, they were happy. They were the happiest people in the ancient world, because they felt they had all things. They were heirs of God's Kingdom. And their treasures were secure, because not made with hands, nor subject to the caprice of cities, country houses, or principalities. They were beyond time, above the reach of defeat or poverty, above humiliation or frustration; so they were happy.

And they were victorious, too. History was made for them, Egypt, Rome, and Babylon; Alexander, Cyrus, and Caesar were but their servants. All events through all the ages had prepared their triumph, the finding of the living God. Never before had humble men experienced such exaltation. Never before had want, privation, prison, enemies, exercised so little terror. These men had placed their feet on the way to victory.

So felt these early Christian artisans at Damascus as they sawed wood, wove cloth, and twirled bread dough through their fingers. In Damascus, and, as the church grew, in a thousand other cities, too; in Syria and a score of other lands; in Asia and two other continents.

There were no boundaries more, no bond nor free, no race nor color. There was one family, one gospel, one Father. A single tie bound all Christians together. For hundreds of thousands of men and women, a vision brighter than the dream of Alexander had come true, not through his phalanxes, but through love. East was West, and West was East, and all sorts of men dwelt together in joyous freedom in the Kingdom of God on earth.

"Studies in the Psalms," a Feature of Interest to Readers of This Series, Begins Today on the Daily Features Page

Chicago Returns To Central Time

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 16—After more than seven months of nudging up—by the clock anyway—besides Boston and New York, Chicago is back in the Middle West. By vote of the people, more than two to one, it has jumped from the eastern standard time zone back into the central standard zone.

Clocks were turned back one hour at midnight Saturday night, and though, as is usual, in such changes, many probably got to church an hour early, or got up ahead of the cook, there is a widespread satisfaction with the shift which will bring the sun back to cheer workers who formerly had set off for their tasks by artificial light.

The Chicago City Council decreed the change from central standard in March last spring, insisting that there was public demand for it. As a result of considerable opposition, led by the Chicago Federation of Labor, the council was persuaded to put the matter up to the voters. On Nov. 3 they voted to take back the hour of morning daylight. At the same time they voted to continue under the system of changing to daylight saving time during the summer.

The change particularly suits the railroads for recently the Interstate Commerce Commission refused them permission to operate in Chicago on eastern standard time.

MAYORS

(Continued from Page 1)

ernments from the responsibility of caring for "unemployables." Advocating that present tables be reversed in order to make the Federal Government the administrators and local governments the tax collectors, Mr. LaGuardia explained that, unless there is uniformity in administration, persons nearing the age of 65 are going to flock to the states which have set up pension laws. "The entire program will become disjointed and is likely to come to grief," he warned.

The New York Mayor said that he believed there should be a constitutional amendment, if necessary, to give the Federal Government powers to enact social reforms such as social security, elimination of child labor and regulation of working hours and wages.

Interest Rate Reduced

His plea for a federal agency to reduce high interest rates paid by city governments on their bonded indebtedness grew out of his experience in New York City where the rate has been reduced with federal aid from 5 and 6 per cent to 1¼ per cent, Mayor LaGuardia said. He suggested that the new agency might be a branch of the Federal Reserve Board.

"We could bring our securities here, borrow money against them at a conscionable rate of interest; and later provide for the refunding of our outstanding indebtedness so as to reduce annual budgetary requirements of our cities," he explained.

The proposed inter-city civil service, as outlined by Mr. LaGuardia, would include special examinations in Washington to make trained chiefs of police, fire, penal and health departments available to all cities.

Optimistic Picture

An optimistic picture of improved municipal outlook was drawn by Paul V. Betters, executive director of the conference. He saw "a New York with its credit restored, a Chicago back on its feet, a Detroit leading the way toward industrial recovery, a Los Angeles, a Houston, and a Memphis, a Milwaukee and a Baltimore—all coming through in heroic fashion the most serious four years which American cities ever had to face."

A belief that new forms of public organizations, such as the TVA, are "causing the sharp lines between city, county, state and nation to fade" was advanced by Arthur E. Morgan, chairman of the authority.

Turkey Crop Estimated At Record 20,000,000

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP)—An all-time record crop of turkeys—an estimated 20,000,000 of them—was said yesterday by Agriculture Department experts to be the basic cause for turkey marketing disputes in Texas and Oklahoma.

Poultry growers there have protested to state and federal officials that low prices being offered for the birds will force them to keep the turkeys on the farms, instead of letting them grace Thanksgiving and Christmas dinner tables.

But apparently nobody will have to worry about a substitute on the holiday menu, for B. H. Bennett, poultry expert in the Agriculture Department, said the national turkey crop this year was 5,000,000 more than last season. He said packers were offering 10 and 12 cents a pound for live turkeys in Texas this season compared with 18 to 20 cents last year.

Saskatchewan Shows Gain In Library Memberships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SASKATOON, Sask.—Saskatchewan's rural residents are taking advantage of the Provincial Government's open shelf and traveling libraries, for with the conclusion of harvesting operations there have been 539 new applications for membership.

There are at present 1929 libraries, containing an average of more than 50 books. These libraries serve 2500 districts of the province. Books dealing with useful arts continue to be the most popular and those concerning economics are a close second.

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1. Intensive — earnest, conducive —subservient, benign—gracious, rapturous—ecstatic, audacious—heroic, whimsical — fanciful, casual — incidental, cautious—prudent, jocund—cheery, docile—submissive.
2. WAR, PAR, PAX.
3. 22 birds have 44 feet, 14 beasts have 56 feet. Total, 36, with 100 feet.
5. There is nothing more universally commended than a fine day; the reason is that people commend it without envy.

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The Plateau Is Ready for Winter

LAST night, under a grim, white-faced moon, the first real autumn frost cut down Mary's little flower-garden at one stroke, like a scythe. All the shaggy dahlias, the red and yellow nasturtiums that had struggled manfully up to the very eaves of the O'Sheas' log-house, the lingering asters and Michaelmas daisies, the lush cucumber vines, were all limp and black when we got up this morning. We knew now that winter had come to the plateau, like the spring, at one stride.

But, like a good ship battened down against a gale, the great ranch of the O'Sheas is ready for the winter. The vast log woodshed is crammed with wood, all cut and ready—that crinkly, knotted fir that grows so slowly and so dry on the parched plateau that it burns with a jolly crackle, a kind of boisterous laughter, the day after it is cut, and its pitchy knots will keep the huge kitchen range hot all night when the early lambs are lying around it in baskets.

THE STORE-ROOM IS ceiling high with canned goods and barrels of pickled pork and beef, and long glistening shelves of jam—wild raspberries that the Indians brought, plums from the dilapidated orchard at the Three Horse reserve, pears and cherries from Mrs. Burton's back yard on the edge of the river down at Sillooet. It is comforting to look in the store-room on this first day of winter, for you never know when the road down to the railway may be blocked with snow for a week at a time. (And with what remarkable fortitude the O'Shea children, Pat, Jerry and Jude, will bear their enforced absence from the little brown schoolhouse at the Forks!)

Yes, even a part of the garden has been preserved—half-a-dozen geraniums, transplanted before the frost came and housed now in pots for the winter in the upstairs hall, close to the immense central chimney, to make slips for next year's geranium bed.

WHILE MARY GETS the old house ready for winter and surveys the wreck of the garden which she planted in last spring's cold winds and brought safely through the drought of summer with incredible quantities of water, Michael is getting the whole ranch organized to meet the first blizzard. The loft of the mighty brown barn, built by Michael's grandfather seventy years ago, is filled with hay up to the last inch and there are fourteen sleek yellow stacks out in the fields. The root cellar, dug into a dry clay bank, is crammed with vegetables and fruit. The sheep are safe in their big corral. Six turkeys are fattening against the Christmas feast which will bring together all the O'Sheas, a far-flung tribe of them.

The mud nests that the brown swallows hung in the eaves of the barn last spring, hanging them cunningly where you would think nothing could hang, are empty now, and the bluebirds have gone away and the robins, leaving a strange silence on the plateau—no sound but the hoarse cry of the blue jays, stopping off for a free meal of grain in the barnyard on their way south, the honk of migrating geese heard overhead in the darkness, the groan of the big red-barked pines and the tiny, dry click of withered sage brush and bunch grass in the wind.

NOW THAT THE first real frost has come, Michael delays no longer. We ride out, all of us, over the bare range to bring the cattle down from the hills. It takes us two days to find them in that endless sweep of prairie and hill and timber; but, at last, up past Englishman's Gap, almost at the edge of Little Bar, we see the shorthorns scowling at us, with their slant eyes, heads lowered. They dash off wildly through the bluffs of poplar and only a canny cayuse off the range can cope with them, only a cow horse long trained to know by the look in a steer's eye which way he is going to break, only a horse like old Duke, who takes complete charge while I hang on and try to dodge the whipping poplar branches.

By late afternoon we have the whole herd moving through the Gap, down to the lower range, the late calves trotting at their mothers' heels, the big steers grumbling aloud, a lean old range cow out in the lead. And, ah, the rich fall smell of alkali dust, and dry sage, and old bunch grass, and cattle, and yellow poplar leaves that dance on the trees in their last dance, with the noise of a gentle spring rain.

THE CATTLE ARE turned into the lower range where they will be fed hay from bobsleds later on, but the horses don't have to be rounded up. When we got up the other morning, who should be dawdling about the stable door with an assured look of proprietorship, but old Red, that greatest of all mounts ever bred on the plateau—Red, a pensioner these ten years, Michael's first horse, still his best friend.

Red, a chunky bay, has brought all the range horses down with him—Cherry Queen, the slender thoroughbred, and her new colt still in the gangling, long-legged stage, Spike, the retired Clydesdale, and a score of others. They, like the nasturtiums and dahlias, have felt the winter and they know where the snow will come last on the southern slope and go away first in spring, and where there will be hay from the bobsleds in the worst days.

AS MICHAEL APPROACHES, the other horses edge off, but Red holds his ground, trembles a little, sniffs Michael's old hat and, when Michael puts strong, soothing fingers on his neck, he doubles up his off fore foot—the ancient sign of greeting. Michael holds the hoof for a moment, examines it critically and assures Red that there is nothing wrong with it. Red puts it down on the ground again contentedly and for a moment these two look into each other's eyes, remembering the old days when they were both young and traveled the range together, Red with his first shoes, Michael with his first chaps. Then Michael opens the door and ushers Red into the barn where he will spend the winter with good company, with hay and oats, and with Michael to bring him a lump of sugar or a chocolate bar every morning.

Now let the winter come, let those gray clouds bring the first snow swirling down on the plateau tonight, let the north wind blow against the thick, well-chinked logs that Grandpa O'Shea cut with his ax in the sixties—let winter come. The ancient ranch of the O'Sheas, every man and beast, is ready for it.

BRUCE HUTCHISON

Playing Bach in Morocco

WHEN I went to Morocco, I was determined to find out for myself what the native musicians really understood of Western music. Therefore I had to take out a selection of gramophone records that would give them a fair survey of what Europe could offer. At first I found the professors and students far too polite to speak their minds openly and truthfully, but as we warmed to the discussions reticence left them, and they levelled some piercing criticisms at the material I offered for their consideration. We started off with Plainsong and Organum. This they enjoyed with rapt attention, and they were able to join into the Modal chanting as soon as they had heard the record played through once. I followed this with Hebridean Songs, without their usual grand piano accompaniment. These they enjoyed also, and started to make up variations on their own instruments. From these we jumped to William Byrd's 'Mass for Five Voices.' Reactions were very mixed—some thought it ugly, others were prepared to listen several times. Corelli and Scarlatti were voted as 'very excellent rhythm and melody.' Strauss, Verdi and Wagner were not allowed more than a few bars each, as the audience started to cover their ears in horror. Beethoven did not impress them with his Fifth Symphony, but a harpsichord record of John Sebastian Bach's Italian Concerto was received with great applause. In fact, I gave them the record as a memento. I then played some of Stravinsky's 'Fire Bird,' and the first movement of 'The Machines' by the very modern Russian composer, Mousolov. The second work was listened to with interest and astonishment; Stravinsky cut no ice at all. Afterwards at their request I sang some nursery rhymes and folk songs. They seem to enjoy the human voice more than any instrumental music—and Plainsong they preferred to anything I had played on the gramophone. Of the composers, Bach was the most popular.—PHILIP THORNTON, in "The Voice of Atlas." (London: Maclehose.)

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A SCHOOLBOY, by Jan van Scorel: In the Boymans Museum, Rotterdam

THE Boymans Museum, at Rotterdam, possesses a remarkable portrait of a young lad by Jan van Scorel. This picture, painted in 1531, deserves more than usual attention for its value in respect to the history of civilization. Portraits of children do not often appear in ancient art. When they do occur, they ordinarily form part of a group or represent the children of the nobility; and therefore they do not show the true character of childhood. In whatever attitude we see them, they look more or less ill at ease. Although Scorel's portrait is not altogether devoid of a certain degree of pose, it is remarkable that he depicts an ordinary schoolboy in everyday life.

We learn little indeed of school life and schoolboys from paintings. The first schools were attended only by the children of the upper classes, later by those of prominent citizens as well. Schools were few in number, but their standard was often so high that they formed centers which attracted students from abroad. This cosmopolitan element was at no disadvantage; for the medium of teaching was Latin, and to learn this language thoroughly was the chief aim of every student. Subjects other than Latin were taught as well, such as mathematics and astronomy, oratory and music. Jan van Scorel himself probably knew such a school, for he is said to have attended the Latin school at Alkmaar.

Born at Schoorl in 1495, as a boy he was a protégé of the Egmond van Nyenborgh family. His artistic talent being greater than his love of study, he probably went to the studio of the Alkmaar painter, Cornelis Buys, at the age of about fourteen. He did not remain there long, and we next hear of him as a student at Haarlem, Amsterdam and Utrecht. He then went abroad and, according to the custom of those days, Italy was his goal.

The foundations of classic culture, which he acquired in his early years, must have helped him to comprehend classic art. Upon his return to Holland, he was introduced to higher and more cultured circles. He was given many commissions for altar-pieces and portraits. Who, however, commissioned him to paint this schoolboy we do not know.

Although the boy is dressed in a simple black costume, its cut and the material of which it is made indicate social position. The shirt is finely embroidered, a flaming red cap covers the flaxen hair and the figure is painted against a green background. The pleasant intelligent face looks older than twelve; but, in accordance with the spirit of the time, children looked older than they were. The inscription, which is quite out of keeping with the subject, throws a good deal of light upon the knowledge with which the children of those days were fed: QUIS DIVES? QUI NIL CUPIT. QUIS PAUPER? AVAR. (Who is rich? He who covets nothing. Who is poor? The avaricious one.)

Four centuries have detracted nothing from the charm of this portrait, and those who visit the Boymans Museum can still learn the lesson which the boy teaches.

Citizen of the World

PEOPLE who did not know John Singer Sargent doubted if he was an American, but none of his friends did. A great artist, drawing freely on the classical tradition of Europe, working with the best masters, associating with the high artists of his age, is necessarily a citizen of the world; his appeal is to the whole world. The Americans who live in Europe would not stay there if they were aggressive and assertive; they live there, as at other times they live in America, because their culture is humane; it transcends political frontiers. Sargent's physical life was, indeed, less American than that of most. He was born in Florence; he was educated there and, in other Italian cities, or in Paris. He fixed his home in London. This was the place that suited his genius; therefore he naturally chose it. Yet he crossed the Atlantic, westbound, some thirteen times, for long periods of residence, and did much of his work in studios in New York and Boston. Nevertheless, his home, so far as he had one, was in 31, Tite Street, Chelsea. There he had his fixed studio, his pictures, furniture, books, manservant and maidservant, but he usually stayed there only for the London season.

The places he stayed in were particularly beautiful: Broadway in the Cotswolds, Fairford in the Thames Valley, Pershore in Worcestershire. He went abroad, of course, to France, Italy, Spain, Austria. It was a long and singularly happy life, of creative art, sustained industry, cheerful companionship, literature. . . .

All England and America that could do so ordered portraits, and he painted sincerely, carefully, with a gift of original interpretation which his clients sometimes thought rather terrible.

In the Tate Gallery of London the Sargent Room enshrines England's public collection of the master. An entire gallery or hall is given over to Sargent. After passing through galleries filled with the quaint and graceful pictures of the Pre-Raphaelite School, glorious landscapes of Turner, and the always interesting and frequently beautiful pictures of the modern French school, you go through into the Sargent collection. The first picture is 'Carnation, lily, lily, rose,' the loveliest of all pictures of garden-flowers and children. . . . The tranquil Sargent took his honours as they came almost without comment. His friends loved him; to the general public he was rather inscrutable. Yet few artists have given more pleasure to their generation, or had a more wholesome influence; none have reacted more sanely to their environment. . . .

He has enriched the world with works of rare beauty and originality. Although seldom seen in public, known by sight to comparatively few, he was a familiar name, and even a familiar, if somewhat elusive, personality to two continents. The charm of his character appears naturally in his works: single-minded devotion to his art; entire sincerity and honesty of vision, sympathy with every type and character, a serene outlook on life. More universal in his tastes than Henry James, Sargent nevertheless had the same severe standards, the same humorous quality, the same wise vision upon a world of living and thinking people. It is the quintessence of the old American culture, which saw no barrier in sea or frontier.—R. B. MOWAT, in "Americans in England." (London: Harrap. Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Who Has Seen the Wind?

WHO has seen the wind?
Neither I nor you:
But when the leaves hang trembling
The wind is passing through.

Who has seen the wind?
Neither you nor I:
But when the trees bow down their heads
The wind is passing by.

—CHRISTINA ROSSETTI, in "Sing-Song."

"Stand back of the white line"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS protective advice, "Stand back of the white line," greets the eyes of travelers as they await the coming of the train, and only one bowed down with despair would think of disregarding it. Heeding the admonition, travelers escape personal injury.

Though mindful of physical well-being, an individual may have slipped beyond the white line of wisdom and integrity. He may have forgotten the standard due him as an individual, and one downward step may have led him to take others in rapid succession. Waveringly he may have followed the "line of least resistance."

For such an individual Christian Science has an especial message. It invites him to investigate the mental trail he has followed, trace its origin, and reckon up its consequences. The trail of questionable adventures, easy money, conscienceless pursuits, is shadowed by fear. Uneasiness lurks in the vagrant heart, and the unaided mortal knows not how to retreat from the labyrinth of materialism into which he has blindly strayed.

"Stand back of the white line" has a metaphysical interpretation and a practical application in Christian Science. "Understanding is the line of demarcation between the real and unreal." This statement by Mary Baker Eddy, found on page 505 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," offers every individual the unerring gauge whereby he may distinguish between that which is real and worth-while and that which is unreal and futile. It enables him to discover and follow that which is of highest value to himself and to humanity. The understanding referred to in the above statement is spiritual understanding. Attaining it, one is assured of maintaining one's own self-respect; and of what use is material gain with the loss of self-respect? Through spiritual understanding one learns how to aim and how to achieve.

To the Christian Scientist, standing back of the white line means holding intelligent censorship over one's thoughts, choosing honor rather than dishonor, self-control rather than self-indulgence, wisdom rather than foolishness. It means taking one's stand for that which conscience and intelligence sanction. It means pulling out of a rut and, through divine help, planting oneself on higher ground. "Human reason and philosophy may pursue paths devious, the line of liquids, the lure of gold, the doubtful sense that falls short of substance, the things hoped for and the evidence unseen." This statement by Mrs. Eddy (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 260) points to the need of sound reasoning and practical agreement with "the line of demarcation between the real and unreal."

Christian Science is more than a religion; it is the Science of being. It removes from human thought its greatest tormentor, fear—fear of disease and poverty, fear of detection and detention, fear of the loss of friends, occupation, home. Spiritual understanding brings to humanity by legitimate means all that it vainly seeks to achieve through doubtful material means. It brings health, security, fair dealing, intelligent codes, and the ability to apply them in practical ways. To "stand back of the white line" means to stand with the power of God, good; to stand with the spiritual law of uprightness, and to co-operate with it in character and daily life.

Not suddenly, but step by step, does one who applies the teachings of Christian Science observe the coming to him of new strength and clarity in his thought processes. Perhaps the very first step he takes after studying some of its literature in free Christian Science Reading Rooms or a public library, is to entertain the possibility of regaining self-respect and the respect of others, together with health, happiness, and prosperity. His next step may be to find out how he can range himself on the side of divine Principle and its protection; how he can follow the advice of Paul: "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good. Abstain from all appearance of evil." These two steps firmly taken lead on to buoyant progress and liberation from the old shackles.

Many of the great men and women known to history served humanity not merely through their talents and intellectual gifts, but through their stable characters, their rejection of wrong, their stand for the right. Struggling at times with temptations, visible and invisible, tempted perhaps to take desperate measures to establish their place in the world, they learned to depend upon the deific power, and thereby proved themselves dependable. Upholding their own standard, they raised the standard of others. In short, great characters have won through heeding the protective advice, "Stand back of the white line."

It matters not how far an individual may have strayed into darkness, demoralization, or penalty. The "line of demarcation between the real and unreal" is distinct. It assures him that, as he observes this line, the slate of his human experience will be wiped clean by the power of divine Principle, so that on it may, in due course, be inscribed only that which is real, worthy, satisfying. Christian Science enables everyone to redeem the past and rejoice in the present. It enables each one who is teachable to respond to the call, "Beloved, follow not that which is evil, but that which is good," and to reap, in place of the old "wild oats," a full harvest.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

"SIRVASE QUEDARSE DETRAS DE LA LINEA BLANCA"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

ESTA amonestación protectora "Sírvase quedarse detrás de la línea blanca" saluda los ojos de los viajeros en las estaciones de los ferrocarriles al esperar el tren; y sólo un hombre desesperado pensaría en descuidarla. Haciendo caso a la amonestación, los viajeros se libran del peligro.

Aunque cuidadosos con respecto a su bienestar corpóreo, un individuo puede haberse descuidado, pasando más allá de la línea blanca de la prudencia y la integridad. Quizás se haya olvidado por un instante de sus altos principios individuales, y un paso hacia abajo puede haberle inducido rápidamente a dar otros en esa dirección, siguiendo, aunque no sin cierta vacilación, la "línea de la menor resistencia".

Para tal individuo la Ciencia Cristiana tiene un mensaje especial. Le invita a investigar el camino mental que ha seguido, averiguar su origen y calcular sus consecuencias. El camino de aventuras dudosas, de dinero ganado deshonradamente, de procedimientos poco escrupulosos está envuelto por las sombras del temor. La inquietud acosa al corazón que ha errado del buen camino, y el mortal sin ayuda no sabe como salir de aquel laberinto del materialismo por el cual anda extraviado lejamente.

"Sírvase quedarse detrás de la línea blanca" tiene una interpretación metafísica y una aplicación práctica en la Ciencia Cristiana. "El entendimiento es la línea de demarcación entre lo real y lo ficticio." Esta declaración de Mary Baker Eddy, que se encuentra en la página 505 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS), ofrece a todo individuo una medida por la cual puede discernir entre lo que es real y de valor y lo que es ficticio y vano. Le capacita para descubrir y seguir lo que es de mayor valor para sí mismo y para la humanidad. El entendimiento al cual esta declaración se refiere es el entendimiento espiritual. Lográndolo, uno está seguro de mantener su respeto propio; y ¿de qué sirve la ganancia material, si uno va a perder su respeto propio? Por medio del entendimiento espiritual se aprende cómo aspirar y cómo llevar a cabo sus aspiraciones.

Para el Científico Cristiano el quedarse detrás de la línea blanca significa mantener una censura inteligente sobre sus pensamientos, eligiendo el hopor más bien que el deshonor, el gobierno propio más bien que la indulgencia en propensiones bajas, la prudencia más bien que la insensatez. Significa fundarse firmemente en el principio de lo que la conciencia e inteligencia sancionan. Significa librarse de hábitos esclavizadores y, por medio del auxilio divino, plantarse en terreno más elevado. "La razón humana y la filosofía pueden tal vez andar por caminos tortuosos, ora siguiendo la línea errante de los líquidos, ora la tentación del oro, o la duda que no puede alcanzar la substancia, las cosas esperadas y la prueba que hay de cosas que aun no se ven." Esta declaración de Mary Baker Eddy en la página 260 de su libro THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, AND MISCELLANY (LA PRIMERA IGLESIA CIENTIFICA DE CRISTO Y MISCELANEA) señala la necesidad que hay del raciocinio sano y del acuerdo práctico con la "línea de demarcación entre lo real y lo ficticio".

La Ciencia Cristiana es más que una religión, es la Ciencia de la existencia. Libra el pensamiento humano de su atormentador más terrible, el miedo—el miedo de la enfermedad y pobreza, el miedo de ser descubierto y detenido, el miedo de perder amigos, el empleo o el hogar. El entendimiento espiritual trae a la humanidad por medios legítimos todo aquello que se haya tratado de alcanzar por medios materiales y dudosos. Trae salud, seguridad, justicia, códigos inteligentes como también la habilidad para aplicarlos de una manera inteligente. El "quedarse detrás de la línea blanca" significa quedarse en armonía con el poder de Dios, el bien; quedarse de acuerdo con la ley espiritual de la integridad, y cooperar con ella tanto en nuestro carácter como en las cosas pequeñas de nuestra vida diaria.

Lo que trae nueva fortaleza y claridad en su manera de pensar al discípulo de la Ciencia Cristiana que aplica sus enseñanzas no es un cambio repentino sino más bien un proceso gradual. Acaso los primeros pasos que alguien dé después de estudiar por vez primera algo de su literatura en alguna de las Salas de Lectura de la Ciencia Cristiana, que están abiertas al público, o en una biblioteca pública, será ganar nuevas esperanzas de recobrar su respeto propio y el respeto de los demás, al mismo tiempo con la salud, felicidad y prosperidad. El paso segundo tal vez sea averiguar cómo puede colocarse al lado del Principio divino y tener su protección, cómo puede seguir la admonición de San Pablo: "Examinadlo todo; retened lo bueno. Absteneos de toda forma de mal." Estos dos pasos dados firmemente nos guían hacia el progreso animado y la liberación de antiguas cadenas.

Muchos de los grandes personajes de la historia han servido al género humano no solamente por medio de sus talentos y dones intelectuales, sino por medio de sus caracteres estables, su rechazamiento de lo malo, su soporte de lo bueno. Luchando a veces con las tentaciones del mundo, visibles o invisibles, tentados acaso a tomar medidas desesperadas para establecer su posición en la sociedad humana, han aprendido a confiar en el poder divino, y así han probado ser dignos de confianza. Manteniendo sus propios altos principios, ellos han elevado los principios de otros. En suma, aquellos grandes caracteres han triunfado por hacer caso a la amonestación protectora: "Sírvase quedarse detrás de la línea blanca."

Pero no importa lo lejos que un individuo haya errado en la obscuridad, la desmoralización o la criminalidad. La "línea de demarcación entre lo real y lo ficticio" es clara. Le asegura que, a medida que observe esta línea, la pizarra de su experiencia humana será borrada por el poder del Principio divino, de manera que se pueda escribir en ella aquello que sea real, que tenga valor y sea satisfactorio. La Ciencia Cristiana capacita a cada uno de nosotros para redimir el pasado y gozar del presente. Habilita a todo aquel que sea capaz de aprender para responder al llamamiento: "Amado, no imites lo que es malo, sino lo que es bueno", y para recoger, en lugar de los frutos tristes de los excesos de la juventud, una cosecha abundante de bendiciones.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Chrysanthemums

GREAT shaggy heads, guarding this late hour of the year,
You are the inheritors of autumn:
A suggestion of frost in the silver bloom of your leaves
And in the ice-cool curl of your white-silver petals;
In your yellow blooms is the clear pale gold
Of the changed leaf, or leaf fire;
And in your bronze, the rich copper-red
Of the ripe berry, the brown seed;
Your scent is not that of summer flowers,
Here is no ephemeral sweetness,
But something more dry and cool and austere:
Wood-smoke on the quiet afternoons of late fall;
Not a scent but a remembrance of scent,
Not a fragrance but a time of year.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

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State Monopolies of Liquor Found to Keep Down Abuses; Do Not Seek to Inflate Sale

What are the effects on the United States of three years under the return of legalized alcoholic drink? A comprehensive survey has just been completed, with copious tables and authoritative comment. The publishers, Harper & Brothers, have extended to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *the privilege of publishing an advance summary of this report. The last of three articles follows.*

With as much as 60 per cent of the liquor traffic still estimated to be illicit and untaxed, the sale of heavy liquors has not given place to light wines and beers nearly so much as advocates of repeal said it would with the return of legalized drink.

Two main reasons are advanced for this finding in the report, "After Repeal," by Leonard V. Harrison and Elizabeth Laine. The reasons they gave are that governments have taxed beer and wine too heavily, and have given too little attention to the need for differentiating light beer from heavy beer and ale, in so-called "beer taverns."

High taxes on light wines and beer are preventing the possible impetus to lighter drinking that might come from lower taxes, the report states. Instead of returning to pre-prohibition rates, the new administrations have sought to raise as much revenue as possible from taxing beer and wines.

Lack of Clear Objectives

"This subordination of the social implications of liquor control to the revenue aspect was caused in part by the immediacy of the tax and fee-collecting task," the report states, "and in part by the lack of clearly conceived objectives in the field of social welfare."

In several of the monopoly and dry states, the administration of the beer law is placed in the hands of state fiscal authorities. In 10 of the private license systems, a state fiscal agency acts, ex-officio, as the liquor control authority.

"In not a single instance was liquor control placed under the jurisdiction of the State Department of Public Welfare," the report discloses.

Continuity of Service

Long terms for liquor commissioners are found essential. Washington, among the monopoly states, and New Jersey, under the private license system, have "the most vigorous and independent administrations."

These states also have the longest terms for commissioners. Long terms give stability and continuity. The commission form of administration, with as little political influence as possible, is favored.

"Prior to repeal," the report declares, "a good deal was heard of light wines and beer, and a large number of persons seemed to feel that if only these were made available by the drink, and stronger beverages were obtainable only by the bottle, the public would be satisfied."

The Monopoly System

In order to work out this plan, the state monopoly system was advocated for those states where no permission was to be granted for the sale of fortified wines or spirits for consumption on the premises.

"It was proposed that in places where the demand for heavy wines and spirits to be drunk on the premises might be strong, the public monopoly designate certain hotels and restaurants as its agents in selling by the drink goods purchased from the monopoly. The demand proved to be more widespread and more insistent than was expected.

"Although no state monopoly has adopted the agency scheme for on-premises sale, a number of them have licensed hotels, restaurants, and clubs to sell all kinds of alcoholic beverages by the drink.

Three Sell by Drink

"Three monopoly states, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan, have legalized an extensive private sale of liquor by the drink. Their combined population amounts to 21,120,372 or nearly two thirds of the total population of all monopoly states. Pennsylvania alone has a slightly greater number of inhabitants than all the eight monopoly states which forbid the on-sale of spirits.

"Shortly after repeal the city of Detroit had 23 state stores where liquor was sold by the bottle and approximately 1500 hotels, restaurants, and clubs where it could be purchased and consumed by the drink; Philadelphia had 32 state stores and in the neighborhood of 2200 places licensed for on-sale.

New York and Pennsylvania

"If allowance is made for difference in population, Pennsylvania is found to have a private license system for on-sale that is nearly as extensive as New York's. There are fewer state stores in Pittsburgh than there are privately owned package stores in Buffalo, but as one goes about the streets of the two cities liquor selling seems less in evidence in Buffalo than in Pittsburgh.

"In the latter city licensed restaurants and hotels make more of their window displays of liquor; cocktail hours and bargain-day 'specials' are more flamboyant in their appeals to the public. Philadelphia can match anything that New York city has in the way of drinking establishments. These range from the sophisticated cocktail rooms and night clubs at large hotels to the frowsy 'gin mills' located on side streets where cocktails are unknown, diluted highballs are rare, and 'slugs' of straight gin or whisky are sold for 10 or 15 cents a drink.

See No Difference in Effect

"If Pennsylvania should change from the monopoly to private license we venture to say that no significant change in the drinking habits of its people would result, and, except for an increase in the number of smaller package liquor stores, no change in the outward appearances of the liquor traffic would be observable.

"In our opinion, four states have done well under the monopoly plan. They are Washington, Virginia, Vermont, and New Hampshire. Of these, Virginia and Washington make no provision for on-sale of spirits, but permit the sale of wine and beer by the drink. New Hampshire permits the on-sale of spirits in hotels and Vermont extends the right to hotels and restaurants, but in both states the number of licensed places is small, even in proportion to population, and the restrictions rigid."

"The private sale is so limited that the states do not appear to lose the advantages of monopoly control. There are no large cities in New Hampshire and Vermont, and except for the summer-tourist season there is no great demand for on-premises consumption of liquor.

"The number of speakeasies reported to exist in such cities as Seattle, Spokane, Richmond, and Norfolk indicate that Virginia and Washington are in a more difficult position than these New England states. Virginia and Washington have made an honest effort to see whether or not their citizens would be content with on-premises consumption of the lighter alcoholic beverages in public places provided they could obtain all they wanted of bottled spirits. But drinking habits are not changed at state lines. Many persons in Virginia and Washington are dissatisfied with the on-sale restriction and some of them flout the law by patronizing speakeasies.

Beer Sale in Taverns

In addition to these difficulties, the provisions made for the separate sale of beer are found to be disappointing as a means of promoting temperance and good order.

"There are a number of reasons for the failure of beer taverns to win public approval," the report continues. "Many of these establishments have introduced entertainment features to encourage long visitation, and they have sold heavier beers to cater to those who drink for the alcoholic effect. Experience has shown that the sale of heavy beer in a tavern which is essentially a place of amusement leads to more rowdyism and disorder than the sale of spirits does in a reputable restaurant.

"The widespread practice of restricting the on-premises sale of spirits to restaurants and hotel dining rooms is an important new feature of post-repeal licensing arrangements.

The Restaurant Excuse

"However, when a bar over which drinks are served is set up within a dining room, the advantage in limiting on-sale to meal-serving establishments is largely lost. Too often the restaurant comes to be only a thinly disguised saloon with business at the bar flourishing and the service of meals an incidental enterprise carried on more to accommodate the law than the patrons.

"It is extremely difficult to maintain safeguards against the preponderant influence of a bar, particularly in restaurants of the meaner type where the meal serving part of the business is neglected owing to the lack of demand for food. Admittedly a large number of persons desire at times to drink at a bar when they have no desire for a meal. In localities where the demand for over-the-counter service is insistent, bars can scarcely be ruled out by law.

One Way to Remedy Abuse

"Perhaps the best method to discourage the licensed pseudo-restaurant would consist in establishing a much higher license fee for dining rooms where bars are maintained than for those where drinks are served only at tables and where the food service, at least during meal hours, is on the scale of an exclusively restaurant business. This would not automatically solve all of the difficulties, but it would tend to reduce the number of places at which the sale of drinks without food is featured, and it would give a definite advantage to the type of licensed place which is accepted as the more suitable for on-sale of liquor.

"In a real dining room both the proprietor and the patrons contribute to the maintenance of good order. An exclusively drinking establishment, however, places little or no restraining influence on those who may fall into the habit of loitering, treating, and 'soaking' at a bar. In any case, the bar privilege, for which a high fee should be charged, should be granted only to bona fide dining places."

Advantages of Monopoly

Summing up the relative merits of monopoly and license systems, the report says:

"What benefits are to be gained from state liquor monopolies that cannot be obtained in equal measure through strict regulation of a private-license system? The principay advantage is that it reduces, even though it does not entirely eliminate, the private stake in liquor selling, and this in turn lessens the opportunities of private business to stimulate sales to the consumer.

"The state monopolies do not multiply the number of retail stores in order to tap every marketing possibility; they do not advertise their business nor do they attempt to entice purchasers with bargain specials, although they have been known to close out slow-moving items at reduced prices.

"They do not as a rule keep stores open for long hours or render accommodating services, such as making deliveries, in order to help sales. In short, the state monopolies do not attempt to build up their volume of business."

The report, which is a substantial book, ends with copius appendices, giving details of state laws, liquor administrations and finances.

Manitoba's Wooded Areas Forecast Busy Winter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—Settlers and farmers in the wooded areas throughout Manitoba will be kept busy this coming winter supplying an order for 90,000 cords of wood to be used by the Manitoba Paper mill at Pine Falls.

It is expected that this work will put into circulation some $750,000 among the settlers and railways who will haul the wood. The order is three times as large as that placed last winter. Both units of the paper mill are working, turning out 250 tons of paper a day.

Boys' Club Time Hit by Recovery In Birmingham

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—So marked is the present trade boom here that the Birmingham and District Federation of Boys' Clubs is concerned at the amount of overtime that many young persons of Birmingham—boys and girls under the age of 21—are having to work.

In some cases overtime is continuous throughout the week. Thus many boys are unable to use their clubs, or else are so tired when they do so that they are unable to take part in the activities provided.

Mr. O. H. Thomas, chairman of the club, said at the recent annual meeting that he hoped employers would see that all their young employees had sufficient leisure time to enjoy proper recreation and rest.

Lion Coat of Arms on Speaker's Coach Puzzles Britain's Heraldry Experts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Information is being sought by the Office of Works here about an heraldic coat of arms which has been discovered on the state coach of the Speaker of the House of Commons. This is only used by him on special occasions, such as King George's Jubilee, and will be, next year, for King Edward's coronation.

When the coach was being overhauled for the jubilee, the coat of arms of the present Speaker, Capt. Edward Fitzroy, had to be painted on the door panels. In removing those of the previous Speaker, Lord Ullswater (1905-1921), there were found successively those of Mr. Gully (1895-1905), Mr. Shaw Lefevre (1839-1857), Mr. James Abercrombie (1835-1839), and Mr. Manners Sutton (1817-1835).

Underneath this last was yet another, described in heraldic terms as "three demi-lions passant gardant or, pheons or, chevrons gules." No Speaker of the House of Commons can be traced having such quarterings, nor can the College of Heralds provide a clue.

The coach is believed to have been built for King William III in 1698, and the panels to have been painted later by Cipriani. It ceased to be used as a royal coach in 1763, after which its history is obscure until the early nineteenth century, but it has rumbled its stately way in royal processions for well over two centuries.

Britain's Postmen To See Coronation In New Uniforms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Britain's postmen and boy postal messengers are to come out in new summer uniforms in time for the Coronation next year.

For some years, in the interests of national economy, postmen have been wearing all-wool serve suiting all the year round. By abolishing the separate issue of summer uniforms the Exchequer saved £100,000 annually.

With improved economic conditions, however, the Post Office authorities are to revive the issue of summer uniforms — with slight changes in design.

Boy messengers are to have low-collared tunics for summer wear in place of their high collars.

British Deplore 'Quickie' Films

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—How Britain can banish from the cinema the "quota quickie" film, which brought disrepute on British movies, is the main problem now facing the Departmental Committee on Cinematograph Fims here.

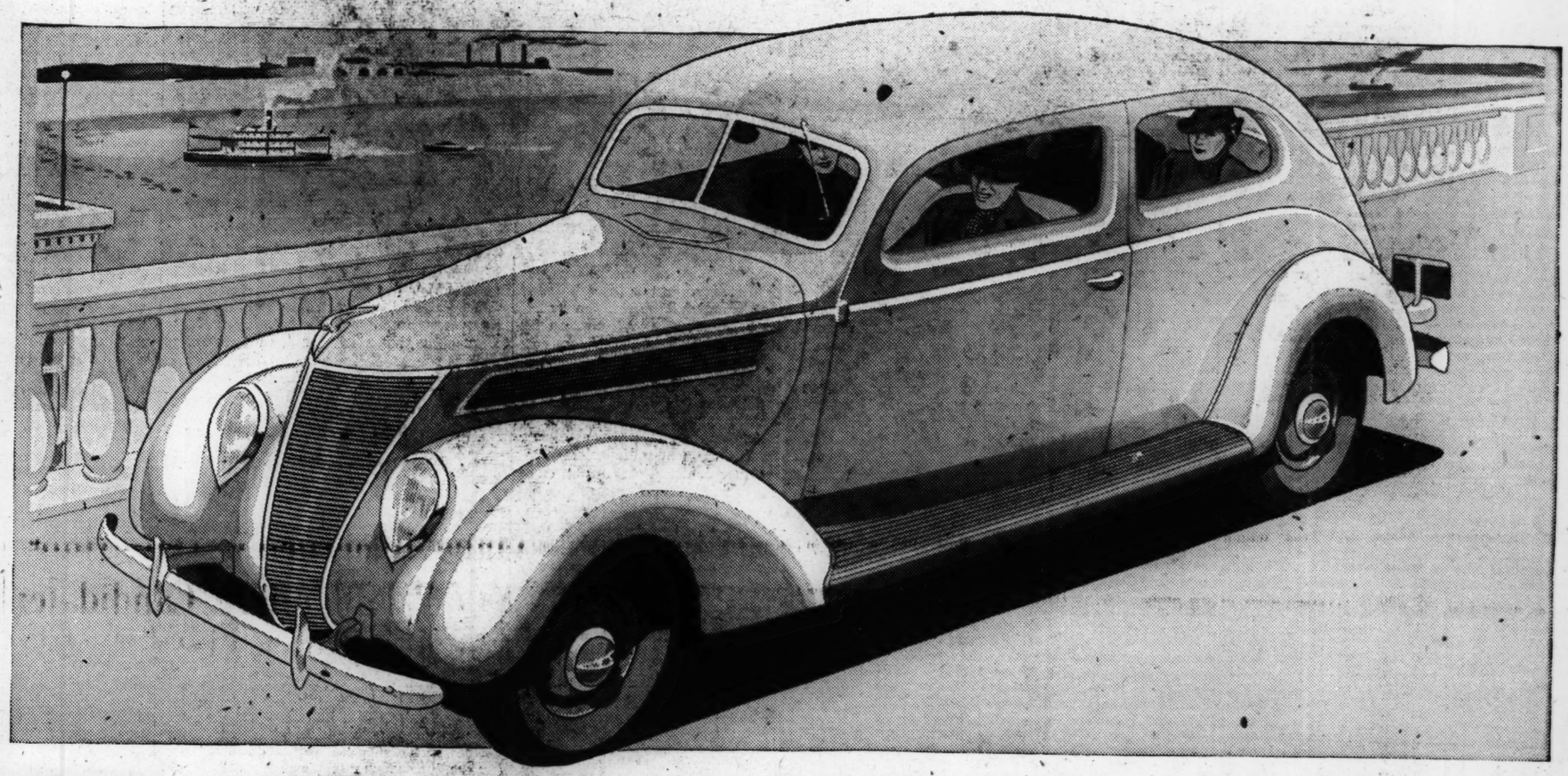
Evidence given recently to the committee discloses that a large proportion of cheap British "quickies" are produced in England by United States distributing firms.

American interests have made strong complaints to the committee that under British law their renter firms are forced to turn out or buy up bad "British" films. Their case is that seven American companies are obliged to produce more than 100 films in Britain a year between them, and that it is impossible to make so great a number well with Britain's small facilities.

Other evidence given recently and published in the report of the Minutes of Evidence, is that large accumulations of savings in business circles have been used, unwisely, to finance mushroom movie companies that merely swell the total of bad films, spoiling the market for good British films.

Under the present law, passed in 1927, and expiring in 1928, a certain percentage of films distributed in Britain by foreign-renting companies must be British films, a percentage rising to 20 per cent. Similarly all exhibitors in Britain must show about 20 per cent British films. In actual fact, the percentage is calculated in total footage of film, not in numbers of films.

The Economy Car in the Low-Price Field



THE NEW 60-HORSEPOWER FORD V-8

It is natural to ask why a 60-horsepower engine is added to the Ford line for 1937. The answer is simply that the smaller engine makes possible a saving in weight—a car that costs less to run—and a lower price.

The 1937 Ford with the new 60-horsepower engine is for those who want maximum economy with good performance. It offers the smoothness and quietness you expect of a V-8—even at speeds up to 70 miles an hour—with gasoline mileage so high that it creates an entirely new standard of economy in modern motor car operation.

New "60" Meets Many Needs

This Economy Car in the Low-price Field makes the Ford more than ever The Universal Car. It will appeal to families with small budgets. To salesmen who drive their own cars and want to pare expenses to the last penny. To farmers who need a rugged, inexpensive car for bad roads in all weathers. To mailmen who have to cover their routes quickly and economically. To fleet owners who must hold mileage costs down. To women whose cars are a part of the daily round of family or business duties. To two-car families as a general utility car . . . and to many others.

Improved 85-horsepower V-8

For those who want maximum performance with good economy, there is the improved 85-horsepower V-8 engine. It delivers the flashing speed and acceleration for which the Ford V-8 engine is famous. Yet improved carburetion enables it to give its thrilling performance with unusually good gasoline mileage.

Beyond the choice in engines, the 1937 Ford car is one size—one wheelbase. Its appearance is modern and streamlined. You are invited to see it at the showroom of the Ford dealer nearest you.

BASE PRICES $480 AND UP At Dearborn Plant. Taxes, Delivery and Handling, Bumpers, Spare Tire and Accessories Additional

Body types available with 60 or 85 horsepower engine (without de luxe equipment): Tudor Sedan, Tudor Touring Sedan, Fordor Sedan, Fordor Touring Sedan, Five-window Coupe . . . De Luxe types, with 85-horsepower engine: Tudor Sedan, Tudor Touring Sedan, Fordor Sedan, Fordor Touring Sedan, Five-window Coupe, Roadster, Phaeton, Club Cabriolet, Convertible Cabriolet, Club Coupe, Convertible Sedan.

AUTHORIZED FORD FINANCE PLANS

$25 a month, after usual down-payment, buys any model 1937 Ford V-8 Car—from any Ford dealer—anywhere in the United States. Ask your Ford dealer about the easy payment plans of the Universal Credit Company.

FEATURES OF THE 1937 FORD V-8 CARS

APPEARANCE—Distinctive modern design. Headlamps streamlined into fender aprons. Modern lid-type hood hinged at the back. Larger luggage space and spare tire concealed within body. Interiors entirely new in design. Slanting V-type windshield opens in all closed cars.

BRAKES—You want two things in a modern braking system. Dependability — and soft pedal action. The Easy-Action Safety Brakes in the new Ford give you both, with "the safety of steel from pedal to wheel." Cable and conduit control type. Self-energizing — car momentum is used to help apply the brakes. About one-third less pedal pressure is required to stop the car.

SAFETY—All-steel construction. Top, sides, floor and frame welded into a single steel unit of great protective strength. Safety Glass throughout at no extra charge.

COMFORT AND QUIET—The 1937 Ford is a big, roomy car. Extra space in the body where you want it—not taken up by the engine under the hood. Comfort of the Ford Center-Poise Ride is increased by smoother action of the long-tapering springs with new pressure lubrication. New methods of mounting body and engine make this a quieter car.

Now on Display

Closing Stocks Page 14 | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Boston Edition New England News

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1936

Pay Increase Called Too Low In Woonsocket

Independent Textile Union Pushes Demand for 12 to 25 P. C. Rises

'French' Mills Studied

Labor Official Declares for Government Determination of Wage Scales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Nov. 16—Although New England has probably led the nation in the number and amount of textile wage increases announced within the past few days, some divisions of its organized labor voice the same cry as their colleagues in other sections, namely, that the pay boosts are not adequate and are not uniformly general.

As an indication of this situation, Joseph Schmetz, president of the important Independent Textile Workers union, declared today that his group planned makng immediate demands upon some 32 plants in this Woonsocket vicinity for wage increases ranging from 12 to 25 per cent, governed by present scales in the respective factories. Decision to press for more than the mills had volunteered to give was reached by the union at two meetings just held over the week end.

Word From France

In connection with the so-called French worsted mills, Mr. Schmetz said a study would be made of the system; and as a result of the study, a basis of wages would be reached. It was stated that many of the French worsted mills in Woonsocket and vicinity were branches of companies operating in France and that working policies were decided in Europe.

Recently a despute in the French worsted company plant in Providence was not settled for several weeks because it was necessary to have the office in France consider the controversy and then make known its decision to the local management.

Dyeing and Bleaching

The Independent Textile union head said that the demands will be made against plush, rayon, dyeing, bleaching, printing and finishing plants, in addition to woolen and worsted mills that have not measured up to the pay standards decided upon by the union workers.

It was stated that the amount of increases was decided upon in order that the lower paid might be brought up to the level of the better paid workers and thus eliminate the present differentials which are said to be responsible for much alleged cutthroat competition.

As soon as the schedule is complete for the textile mills, it was said that wage increases would be asked for the garment and shirt shops workers who are affiliated with Mr. Schmetz's organization.

By Federal Regulation

Mr. Schmetz recently took issue with Austin T. Levy, president of the Stillwater Worsted Company plants, when the millman announced the 20 per cent increase in wages for his 1500 workers to be effective until Jan. 15. The union leader took issue with Mr. Levy because of his view that industry should regulate its own wages. Mr. Schmetz held that this regulation could only be accomplished by the Federal Government. He then made known that he intended to work for federal legislation governing hours, wages and general conditions in the textile industry.

The Independent Textile Workers union is reported to be the largest independent textile union in the country. Its membership has been estimated at 10,000 by its officers, but members of the American Federation of Labor units in the Blackstone Valley charge that the total is greatly exaggerated. It is admitted, however, that this union is represented in almost every textile plant in Woonsocket and vicinity, and the officers have successfully conducted several strikes.

Various Jobholders

In addition to organizing the mill workers, the Independent Textile union has also organized store clerks, taxi drivers and other miscellaneous jobholders in Woonsocket.

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and somewhat colder, with temperatures in the lower 20's tonight; Tuesday fair, not quite so cold; warmer Wednesday; fresh northwesterly winds, diminishing and becoming gentle variable Tuesday.

Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Tuesday; colder tonight, slowly rising temperature Tuesday, warmer Wednesday.

Maine: Fair tonight and Tuesday; colder tonight, slowly rising temperature in west portion Tuesday, warmer Wednesday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and slightly colder tonight; Tuesday fair and warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing northwest winds becoming general variable Tuesday; fair weather tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	36	36	Minneapolis	28	24
Bermuda	70	68	New Orleans	46	46
Chicago	28	26	New York	32	32
Denver	46	38	Norfolk	34	34
Helena	30	26	Philadelphia	36	32
Jacksonville	40	40	St. Louis	30	30
Kansas City	38	36	San Francisco	54	54
Los Angeles	64	64	Washington	34	34
Miami	56	54			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 16.
B—Minimum, Nov. 15.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 12:14 p. m.; height, 9.8 feet.
Tuesday, 12:47 a. m.; height, 8.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:51 p. m.

Horse and Dog Racing Hit by Commissioner

Boston News Today

Cassidy Strikes Blow at Racing

Apparently disgusted with horse and dog racing and all their gambling concomitants, Thomas F. Cassidy, himself a member of the Massachusetts Racing Commission and hence in strategic position to observe the workings of tracks and betting, today placed himself on the side of ministers and others opposed to racing.

In a letter addressed to State Senator William A. Davenport, chairman of a special legislative commission examining taxation, Mr. Cassidy asserted that racing was driving certain business enterprises out of business.

Touching on another phase of racing, Mr. Cassidy urged adoption of a law making it a penal offense for members of the Governor's Council, or members of the State

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

Law Enforcement Urged by Goodwin

Thirteen persons killed and a great many more injured in motor accidents on the highways since last Friday led Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin today to ask for stricter enforcement of the law.

"Ghastly," was Mr. Goodwin's word for the record.

"The record is in keeping with the fact that November is the worst month of the year," he said. "Pleading and advising will do no good. What is needed is strict enforcement of the law. This department is doing all it can to prevent this slaughter but the real remedy lies with the motorists themselves."

Mr. Goodwin announced that his office had taken away 120 licenses for driving after drinking liquor; 301 for operating in a dangerous manner; and 77 registration plates because of improper equipment.

For safe night walking, he suggested: "Pedestrians walking at night on streets where there are no sidewalks, should walk on the left side, facing traffic and wear something white on their person so they may easily be visible to drivers."

Fin Com Against Wharf Purchase

The Boston City Council was urged today by the Boston Finance Commission to defeat Mayor Mansfield's order appropriating $25,000 for the purchase of Fiske Wharf to be used as a municipal pier.

In a report to the council, the Finance Commission stated that although the wharf, which is assessed at $135,000, can be purchased for only $25.000, it will cost the city nearly $1,000,000 to carry out Mayor Mansfield's plan for a municipal pier.

"As a city dock for city purposes, it is not needed," the commission said. Two other city docks, Atkins Wharf and the old ferry dock, the commission declared, now meet the city's waterfront needs.

Three weeks ago the City Council turned down a request for the purchase of Fiske Wharf by the Mayor. He resubmitted his order to the council last week and the matter was tarned over to the executive committee. The order will come up for vote by the council again late this afternoon.

The Finance Committee's recommendation comes in direct contrast to recommendations from the Foreign Commerce Club and the Boston Port Authority. Both these organizations regard the development of a municipal pier at Fiske Wharf as a sound business venture.

"Boston should profit by New York's mistake," according to one member of the Boston Port Authority. In New York all waterfront property was bought up by private interests and used for other purposes. New York was obliged, therefore, to spend hugs sums to buy back necesasry waterfront locations.

FHA Announces Increase in Loans

Running along beside the prosperity bandwagon, Massachusetts savings and loan associations and co-operative banks reported a 12 per cent increase in the volume of home mortgages accepted during September for insurance by the Federal Housing Administration, it was announced today by John F. Malley, New England director of the FHA.

During that month, Mr. Malley said, these associations had accepted 87 loans amounting to $349,000, which brought their grand total since the start of the FHA in August, 1934, to 687 loans totaling more than $3,000,000.

While the September loans included every type insured by the FHA, Mr. Malley continued, 16 were for construction of new homes, valued at $91,000.

Comparing figures for these associations with those of all the lending institutions in the State, Mr. Malley said that the former have accounted for more than one quarter of the $2,500,000 in new construction loans insured by the FHA, and for 34 per cent of the total of $9,500,000 in all types of loans.

Mr. Malley also stated that savings, buildings and loan associations and co-operative banks throughout the country have increased participation in the F. H. A. insured mortgage program by 243.6 per cent since the first of the year. Up to Oct. 1, 953 associations have reported 19,733 mortgages accepted for insurance, totaling $77,224,081.

Government Cost In Cambridge Up

Per capita costs of government in Cambridge rose $4.09 last year, as compared with 1934, according to a report released today by the Bureau of Census in Washington. That was the difference between $54.76 in 1935 and the previous year's per capita expenditure of $50.67.

For the operation and maintenance of general departments, Cambridge spent $6,259,017 last year. In addition, there were appropriations made for public services, such as waterworks, interest debts and cemeteries amounting to $1,770,830.

Education last year took a little less from the public purse than in 1934, or the difference between 30 and 31 cents for every person in the city. Recreational costs increased slightly, while the costs for highways rose from $2.10 per person in 1934 to $3.96 last year.

Second to education in the list of comparative expenditure came charity, which took $8.06 out of every $54.76 spent in per capita costs.

All property was assessed in Cambridge last year at $186,188,800 or a slight increase over last year. The gross city debt at the close of the fiscal year was $14,982,800 or $131.08 per capita, a decided increase over the $73.95 per capita debt in 1934. In 1926, the per capita debt was only $53.53.

The per capita tax levy for all purposes in 1935 was $66.01, as compared with $62.12 in 1934 and $48.31 in 1926.

Pre-Primary Law Repeal Proposed

Anticipating the avalanche of bills filed around the end of this month, two relating to the State pre-primary convention law were filed today. In one, repeal was asked by Representative Raymond F. O'Connell of Springfield. In his second bill, Representative O'Connell would change the date for election, set by this law, from the second to the third Tuesday in September.

Attempts in the past two years to change this law have been futile, despite objections that it countenanced a waste of money, permitted control by political bosses rather than the delegates and generally fiad not worked out as intended.

Representative O'Connell came into public notice when he tried to put through legislation establishing state lotteries.

Boston Records First Snowfall

Boston's first snowfall was recorded at the weather bureau at noon today. Although immeasurable by the bureau, the flurry in the downtown area was noticeable.

Motorists and home owners had been previously warned to prepare for a blast of polar continental air which would lower considerably the tepid temperature of the last few days.

According to G. Harold Noyes, senior meteorologist in Boston, the polar air has been the cause of decidedly low temperature over eastern United States and eastern Canada.

The mercury in thermometers around Boston bore out the weatherman's warning. Temperature recordings at 8 o'clock this morning were 36 degrees. At noon, they were 30 degrees, and expected to continue the downward trend to the lower 20's. Record temperature for today was established in 1933 at 12 degrees.

Red Cross Pushed On Waterfront

Meeting with a tremendous success in last year's membership drive, the Boston metropolitan chapter of the Red Cross will make another attempt along the waterfront Thursday to enroll every employee and fisherman at the Boston fish pier.

Industrial plant workers are rather optimistic that their efforts to make the 1937 roll call 100 per cent will be successful.

The drive will end officially on Thanksgiving Day. However, it is believed at Red Cross headquarters that it may extend several days beyond that, in order to gain a higher percentage in enrollment.

Getting the Security Act Into Motion

Peter F. Tague
Acting Postmaster of Boston, With Group of Carriers

By a Staff Photographer

P. A. O'Connell
President of Slattery's Company, Receiving His Social Security Application From Letter-Carrier Hugh Noonan

Clergymen Open Drive on Racing In Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 16—Apparently determined to end racing in Rhode Island, the Ministers' Association of this state today called a special meeting of its members at Madison Street Methodist Church.

Frederick B. Perkins, Providence attorney, outlined plans for a drive against the State's single horse racing track, just outside Pawtucket.

The ministers were given reports from businessmen that during the periods when the track was open they found it almost impossible to collect bills and that general business in some of the larger establishments receded as much as 30 per cent, creating a serious condition.

The ministers were also informed that small loan companies were mushrooming into existence all over Providence and Pawtucket, their need apparently stimulated by the racing.

A militant campaign, backed by nearly every major newspaper in the State, has been promised.

Worcester Youth Writes Bay State Best Safety Essay

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP)—Kim Woodbury, a pupil in the Sever Street preparatory school, Worcester, Mass., was announced today by the Highway Education Board as winner of the Massachusetts safety essay contest.

Young Woodbury will receive a gold medal and $15 and his essay will be entered in competition with best essays from other states for national prizes.

A committee appointed by the Massachusetts Education Commissioner announced its choice of Woodbury for the honor.

Paul Conway, Our Lady of Perpetual Help School, in the Roxbury section of Boston, was second in the contest and will receive a silver medal and $10.

A New Bedford school teacher, Miss Christina Sullivan, of the Rodman school, won the Massachusetts contest for safety lessons teaching children fundamentals of safe conduct on highways.

The first national prize in the teacher's contest is $500 and a trip to Washington.

Ice Stalls Autos On Taconic Trail

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Nov. 16 (AP)—City, town and state crews plowed out and sanded the steep highways leading to the Mohawk and Taconic trails today after the season's first snowstorm.

A score of minor mishaps occurred last night on ice-covered roads and 50 cars were stalled on Taconic Trail until sand-laden trucks arrived. The temperature was in the twenties.

Lodge Regarded G. O. P. Hope As Presidential Candidate; Ousting Power Fixed by Law

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Thirty-four-year-old Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., who defeated Governor Curley in a race to Massachusetts' junior Senator seat in the United States Senate, is regarded in some quarters as a possible Republican "white hope" for President. But those who so regard him contend the future is in Senator-Elect Lodge's hands entirely.

Such an argument was well presented in the Washington Evening Star several days ago by Frederic William Wile, in his "Washington Observations," where he wrote:

"Senator-Elect Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. of Massachusetts, sole ray of cheer in the otherwise universally desolate Republican picture, already looms as the elephant's white hope for 1940. The grandson of the famous New England statesman whose name he bears will be 38 years old four years hence, two years older than William Jennings Bryan when the Nebraskan was nominated for President in 1896.

"As to Lodge's eligibility, much will depend on the record he makes in the Senate and the extent to which he appeals to the country's imagination. He is an uncommonly agreeable and able personality, with all the ancestral flair for politics and none of the austerity of his grandfather."

Mr. Lodge certainly cannot any longer be considered a political novice, despite the fact that his only actual political office-holding was in connection with the Massachusetts Legislature, where he spent four years. Now he has weathered a hard campaign with one of Massachusetts' master campaigners, Governor Curley.

Nor can Mr. Lodge's political judgment be seriously questioned, for in his victory he confounded most political observers, who, when he first announced his candidacy, declared he was making his bid for political fame too early. The results proved he knew better than his critics that 1936 was not a Curley year. Before the election was finally held, he had convinced the critics he would be the victor.

Another instance in which his judgment was far sounder than that of most observers concerns the type of campaign he waged. He refused to discuss personalities and refused to attack Governor Curley as Governor Curley.

Any attack he made upon his opponent was made upon the latter's record without any mention of the candidate. Nor were these attacks frequent. Rather Mr. Lodge devoted most of his time to discussion of issues, when many observers felt he should be tossing political hand grenades into the Curley headquarters. His tactics proved correct, in that they provided Governor Curley with no opportunity to cry persecution, his best campaign weapon.

Yet, as the Massachusetts campaign noise quiets down, it is evident that the senatorial contest resulted not so much in a Lodge victory as a Curley defeat. Therefore, Senator-elect Lodge must be built up considerably, if he is to become nationally important.

* * *

Any national prominence the youthful Senator-elect gains will be the result of his own actions in a Senate predominantly Democratic. By wise action, by genuine liberality such as the nation as a whole seems to demand, he might possibly develop into the looked-for Republican "white hope."

* * *

On Beacon Hill Richard D. Grant's announcement that he will contest any attempt by Governor Curley to remove him from his $7000-a-year position on the Public Utilities Commission is regarded as most unwise strategy.

The observers contend this constitutes a dare to the Governor, and the latter is not one to dodge such dares. In fact study of the statue books reveals that the Governor with the consent of the Executive Council can remove any members of the utilities commission without a public hearing. Thus, if the Governor successfully retains the support of a majority of the Council, it appears likely that Mr. Grant will not be a state servant after Jan. 1.

Edgar M. Mills

Farm Bureaus Growing

ORONO, Maine, Nov. 16 (AP)—The 14 county Farm Bureaus in Maine had a membership of 11,996—the largest in six years—at the close of their annual meeting, Richard C. Dolloff, county agent leader, said today.

Social Act Saves Boston Millions; 25,000 Forms Out

Battalion of P. O. Carriers Delivers Blanks Throughout District

P. A. O'Connell Gets The First Delivery

Social security came into the lives of thousands of workers here today when Social Security Form SS-4, for estimating the total of employees and assigning them "account numbers," was delivered to 15,000 employers in the down-town business district and to 10,000 others in the cities and towns in the Boston postal district.

This was Boston's part in the nationwide task of registering 5,000,000 business establishments and 26,000,00 wage earners, which was set in motion today from post offices throughout the country.

The first battalion of carriers left the Federal Building at 10 a. m., and what remained of the "Employer's Application for Identification Number" forms went into the mails at 1:15 p. m.

Starts Auspiciously

The distribution started auspiciously. When the first official form was handed to P. A. O'Connell, president of the Retail Trade Board, in Acting Postmaster Peter F. Tague's office, Mr. O'Connell said:

"This is one of the greatest forward moves the Government has ever made. Nothing is more tragic than seeing a man or woman 65 years of age with no work, no one to take care of them and no visible means of support. The Old-Age Pension Plan will take care of this situation.

"As for the Unemployment Compensation Law—that is the answer to the country's need for a broadening of purchasing power. This act, through the continuation of wages in periods of unemployment, will continue this purchasing power. More than that, it will create a feeling of security and contentment and in the end will make a better citizenship.

"Because of these two provisions of the act, I don't think we'll ever see in this country again a period of depression such as we've just gone through."

Conferences Held

Acting Postmaster Tague's office was the scene of conferences this forenoon at the beginning of the SS-4 distribution. Attending were John W. Gleavy, assistant postmaster; John Pearson, New England Director for the Social Security Board; John R. Campbell, New England representative of the Old-Age Benefits Bureau of the Social Security Board and manager of the Boston office; Charles W. Morton Jr. of the Boston office; Frank J. Cavanaugh, chief of the Social Security Division of the Department

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Mrs. Rogers Asks 50 P. C. Duty On Japanese Cotton

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP)—Representative Edith Nourse Rogers of Lowell, Mass., said today she had requested the State Department to raise duties against Japanese exports of cotton goods to the United States to 50 per cent.

At present the duty is 42 per cent on certain cotton goods, she said.

Mrs. Rogers also said she hoped the Tariff Commission would adopt American valuations instead of Japanese valuations in applying duties.

"An 8 per cent increase," Mrs. Rogers said, "would help the American cotton textile industry a little, but is still not enough protection."

Mrs. Rogers said American valuations could be used based on the Tariff Commission's cost-finding investigation which is to be undertaken in Lowell within a few days in the cotton velveteen and corduroy industry.

Boston Appeals To Cunard Worker

Boston, with its baked beans and its cod, appeals strongly to Nicholas J. Sloan of England. He tried it out for a year, went back to his home, gathered his family together, sailed for Boston.

Mr. Sloan is one of 14 men connected with the Cunard White Star Line in England, who, when the Cunard and the White Star Lines were merged, were sent to berths in the line's offices in the United States. He was assigned to the Boston office, served a year.

When the company's steamer Laconia makes port Tuesday, Mr. Sloan and his family will come ashore to make their home here. He and Arthur Donovan, long connected with the State Street office of the company, are to handle the down-town end of the business, after the passenger department moves to its new offices on Boylston Street.

Tourist Division Urged for State

Representative P. Gilbert Sullivan of Boston filed a bill today which would establish a division of tourist information in the Department of Public Works. Such an office, Representative Sullivan holds, would increase revenue to the State through tourist trade here. Last year the State appropriated funds for maps and printed tourist information.

Research Bureau Finds in Security Law Big 1937 Budget Help

Saving This Year Alone $1,000,000

While 1600 postal carriers started in today upon initial delivery of Employer's Application for Identification Number, setting in operation here the section of the Social Security Act pointed up to old-age benefits through pensions, the Boston Municipal Research Bureau simultaneously released the findings of its study of the "old-age assistance" phase of that legislation and announced that the act saves the city of Boston about $1,000,000 this year in welfare costs and probably will save as much as $1,500,000 to $2,000,000 next year.

Federal assistance, it was estimated at the bureau, affects approximately 6500 persons in the 65-year class and some 1400 in the groups of dependent children, blind and receiving mothers' aid.

Aid City Materially

The federal grants in 1936, the bureau said, should "aid the city materially in decreasing its borrowing for current costs." Savings for the city have also resulted, the bulletin explained, from the transfer of cases now on local welfare rolls to types of relief eligible for increased Federal and state assistance under the new Federal statute and the laws of the Commonwealth as recently amended.

"These factors combined with the general decrease in the total caseload of the Boston Welfare department," the Research Bureau claimed, "should be a considerable help in meeting the city's budget problem for 1937."

As distinguished from current news reports describing the Federal plan for unemployment insurance and for old-age pensions to workers when they become 65 years old at some date in the future, the bureau's statement today dealt with sections of the national law which provide for old-age assistance to needy men and women who have now already passed the age of 65. The bureau's bulletin covered also the new Federal system of contributions for mothers' aid and for other forms of care for dependent children and for the blind.

Requires Co-operation

"Effective operation of the Social Security plans requires close co-operation among local, State and federal officials," the Research Bureau said.

"A heavy responsibility rests upon the State to meet federal requirements and to secure the fullest possible local advantages. Recognizing the importance of the program to Boston, the bureau has urged officials to meet federal requirements, has advocated prompt State reimbursements to the localities, and has played a part in hastening federal grants for mothers' aid."

For Massachusetts as a whole, today's bulletin announced, the grants to this State under the Social Security Act amount to as much as $5,400,000, Of this sum, $4,453,000 is allowed by the federal authorities for old-age assistance. For dependent children, about $802,000 is granted in 1936. Another $76,000 is supplied for the blind, and $69,000 for various services certified by the new national law to safeguard the health and otherwise protect dependent children.

Road Salesmen Buy Most Autos

The traveling salesman constitutes the most numerical customer class in the automobile field from a Dodge point of view, according to Forest H. Akers, director of sales for the Dodge Division of Chrysler Motors, a visitor to the Boston Automobile Show today.

Mr. Akers declared that the traveling salesman buys 13 out of every 100 Dodge cars. Next in the order of importance from a car sales standpoint is the farmer, said Mr. Akers, who takes eight out of every 100 cars sold. The standing of the third class, Mr. Akers explained as a surprise to the motor field generally. It is made up of the American housewife who buys seven out of every 100 cars on the market.

Thus, while the salesman, farmer and housewife account for 51½ per cent of motor sales, 91 additional occupations are required to use up the other 48½ per cent. They run from the doctor down through the laborer and the clerk to the retired business man. Clerks, business managers and retired business men have about an equal rating as purchasers, the Dodge visitor declared.

On would think, he continued, that the people of the stage would constitute a more important class of buyer than clergymen. But that is not so. The members of the clergy buy 20 times as many cars as the show folk. And finally, laborers are on almost as high a footing as bankers in automobile sales.

'No Liquor' Goal in Medford

Everett W. Stone, chairman of the Medford No-License League, has announced the league would continue active efforts to make the sale of all types of alcoholic beverages in the city illegal. The league, he said, was pleased with the result of the first question at the recent election, which ruled hard liquor out of the city beginning Jan. 1. The voters favored the sale of light wines and beers by a scant majority of 25 votes.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

SHUBERT—"The Show Is On," a Vincente Minnelli musical, starring Beatrice Lillie and Bert Lahr, 8:15.

PLYMOUTH—"Bow Meets Girl," by Bella and Samuel Spewack. 8:30.

REPERTORY — "It Can't Happen Here," dramatization of Sinclair Lewis's novel. 8:30.

Movies

STATE AND ORPHEUM — Rosalind Russell and John Boles in "Craig's Wife," Both theaters: 11:20 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 9. Also "Theodora Goes Wild," starring Irene Dunne. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:55, 7:05, 10:20.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"My Man Godfrey," with William Powell and Carole Lombard. 2:25, 6:30, 9:35. Also "36 Hours to Kill," featuring Edward E. Horton. 3, 5, 8.

METROPOLITAN — "Three Men on a Horse," with Frank McHugh, Joan Blondell and Allen Jenkins. 11:50 a. m., 2:30, 5:10, 7:45, 10:20. Stage: "Showboat Ahoy," featuring Conrad Thibault in a musical revue.

BOSTON—"The Magnificent Brute," featuring Victor McLaglen. 10:50 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:30, 10:20. Stage: Nils T. Granlund and his "Broadway After Dark" revue.

MEMORIAL—"A Woman Rebels," starring Katharine Hepburn and Herbert Marshall. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Also latest "March of Time."

SOUTH STATION THEATER — Robert Benchley, "Carl Hoff and His Orchestra," "Lucky Spills," "Fun in the Fire House," "Andy Clyde Comedy," latest newsreels and other shorts.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — "Wedding Present," with Cary Grant and Joan Bennett. Fenway: 2:15, 4:55, 7:35, 10:10. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also "The Accusing Finger," featuring Kent Taylor, Marsha Hunt and Paul Kelly. Fenway: 1:10, 3:50, 6:25, 9:05. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:45, 5:40, 8:30.

EXETER—Pat O'Brien and Beverly Roberts in "China Clipper," 2:30, 6:15, 9:10. Also "36 Hours to Kill," with Brian Donlevy and Gloria Stuart. 2:05, 5, 7:55.

UNIVERSITY—"My Man Godfrey," with William Powell and Carole Lombard. 3, 6:30, 9:45. Also "A Son Comes Home," 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

FINE ARTS — "Carnival in Flanders" (French dialogue). 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20.

MODERN—"Dodsworth," starring Walter Huston and Ruth Chatterton. 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:35, 6:45, 10. Also "Ramona," with Loretta Young. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:25.

TREMONT—"The Bride Walks Out," with Barbara Stanwyck, Robert Young and Gene Raymond. 8:45 a. m., 1:38, 3:31, 5:19, 8:18. Also "Top Hat," with Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire. 10:03 a. m., 12:56, 3:39, 6:32, 9:31.

UPTOWN—"My Man Godfrey," with William Powell and Carole Lombard. 1, 4, 7:10, 10:10. Also "36 Hours to Kill." 2:40, 5:40, 8:50.

Other Events

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Round Table meeting. Illustrated lecture on "North Carolina," by H. Harding Hale. 3 Joy Street 8.

Radio Programs On Page 10

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Address on "Social Strife in Spain," by Dr. Frank E. Manuel. 40 Beacon Street. 8:30. Tomorrow: Lecture on "Pertinent Points of Law for Women," by Mrs. Muriel B. Churchill. 11.

BACK BAY WPA LECTURE—"Supreme Court Personalities," by Edward Spiegel. Teachers' College, Longwood and Huntington Avenues. 8.

DORCHESTER WPA LECTURE — "Problems before the New Administration," by Professor Boyd Tucker, with the County Concert Orchestra, Theodore Bailey, conductor. Usher's Club, 344 Boston Street. 8:30.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Indus Valley Expedition" guidance tour by Miss Hall. 11. Also illustrated lecture on "Florentine Painters of the Early Renaissance" by Dr. George Harold Edgell, director of the Museum. 3.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Lecture on "Hardy Bulbs Indoors and Out" by Mrs. Byron S. Fermar. 46 Beacon Street. 2:30.

BOSTON BROWNING SOCIETY—Critical review of "The Old Yellow Book," by the Rev. Robert P. Doremus. Hotel Vendome. 3. Study class at 1:30.

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY—Illustrated lecture on "The Old Town of Boston and How It Grew," by George R. Marvin. Old State House. 2:30.

ADVERTISING CLUB—Luncheon meeting. Address by John Benson, president of the American Association of Advertising Agencies. Hotel Statler. 12:30.

KIWANIS CLUB—Luncheon meeting. Address on "The Magic of Communication," by James C. Fair. Hotel Touraine. 12:15.

Trawlers Mark New Epoch In New England Fisheries

Steam trawlers of the type that made their bow in the Boston fisheries in 1905, when the old Grimsby (Eng.) style of trawler, Spray, was built at Fore River Shipyards, Quincy, are today forging ahead to gradually displace the sturdy, oak-hulled schooner that made New England famous.

Contract has just been awarded for another new trawler to be known as the Winchester. It will be built at the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Maine, for Irving Usen Company of Boston, the fifth trawler in this company's fleet. The fourth one, the Arlington, is nearing completion at Bath and is to be launched Nov. 28. Already in service are the Newton, Cambridge and Brookline.

Since 1905, when the Spray brought to New England the trawl methods used in the North Sea for generations, the old-style Yankee sailing schooners have gradually diminished in numbers despite adoption of auxiliary engines to permit more rapid return to market and a semblance of competition with the invading trawlers. Canvas gave way to gasoline and then oil. Today, there is not a vessel in the Boston fleet that lacks auxiliary power.

About 25 steam of diesel trawlers are in the Boston fleet, besides scores of draggers and vessels operated along similar lines. And the original old Spray is still in service, under the name Patrick J. O'Hara.

Steam trawlers themselves have gone modern, the several recently built vessels are up to the minute in equipment and fittings. Shower baths for fishermen! Nickel-plated fish holds to displace old type wooden "pens"! Such are today's demands on builders of fishing vessels.

It is so with the Winchester just contracted for and the Arlington soon to be launched. Each vessel cost about $160,000 and each measures 126 feet long, approximately the same as the original Spray. Fathometers, 525-horsepower Fairbanks & Morse engines, in fact, all modern equipment will be included in the new boats.

Within the past few weeks three been added to the fleet of the Forty fine vessels of this description have Fathom Fisheries. They are the Storm, Swell and Surf. They have been giving good account of themselves, bringing in large catches in jig time, with fish in best possible condition owing to elaborate refrigeration systems.

Two other new craft, the Neptune and the Triton, have recently been added to the fleet of the Haskins Fish Company. The Greyhound I and the Greyhound II, are building for O'Hara Brothers, and the Booth Fisheries, which now operates the Illinois and the Maine, have another trawler under construction, probably to be named after a state.

Fishermen see in the new developments a new era in the commercial fisheries in which steam or diesel trawlers may displace the romantic schooner type of vessel even as steam supplanted sail in cargo carriers.

Five-Master Still Doing Duty Along Atlantic Seaboard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEARSPORT, Maine, Nov. 16—What is believed to be the only five-master still afloat, the Edna Hoyt, is attracting much attention from the lovers of old wooden ships and "iron men," who sailed the "Seven Seas" so plentifully in days gone by.

The Edna Hoyt has just tied up at a Searsport wharf after a rough passage from Baltimore, Md., during which she ran into "a little blow," according to her skipper, Capt. Robert Rickson, who turned over the command in Vineyard Haven a week ago to Capt. William F. Plummer, who brought her to Searsport.

In the blow, three headsails were carried away and the ship was forced to lay over two days in Provincetown. Except for the absence of the jibs which will be bent on in Searsport, the vessel is as shipshape as when she was launched in Thomaston in 1920. She is still dependent entirely upon wind and sail for motive power.

The cargo which the Edna Hoyt brought to Searsport consisted of 2100 tons of acid phosphate and about 100 tons of crushed oyster shells which are being unloaded at a fertilizer plant here.

Captain Plummer hails from Bath and is a skipper of the old school. W. B. Taylor of Melrose, Mass., is first mate and W. B. Robinson of Boston, second mate. A crew of nine is carried. She is the property of Harold G. Foss of Boston.

Harper's Petitions For More Detail In Curley Libel Suit

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (AP)—The firm of Harper Bros., publisher of Harper's Magazine, has asked the Supreme Court to force Gov. James M. Curley of Massachusetts to simplify the charges in his $500,000 libel suit against the publication.

Counsel for the firm contended, in a motion scheduled to be heard Dec. 3, that the Governor's complaint did not "state the particulars of the statements in the article claimed to be libelous with sufficient definiteness to enable the defendant to answer the complaint without the necessity of serving an answer which shall contain a complete history of the political life of the plaintiff."

The Governor sued the magazine upon the basis of an article about him titled "The Kingfish of Massachusetts," by Joseph F. Dineen, a Boston reporter.

Meat Prices Decline In Manchester, N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H.—The cost of meats and fresh vegetables in this city declined during the past two weeks, according to a report of the minimum wage division of the New Hampshire Department of Labor.

All meats, except the better cuts of beef, showed a marked decrease in price during the period as did dairy products. Eggs and canned goods were on the up side.

The study of prices in this section shows that the same trends have been apparent for the last month with the greatest rise being shown in sirloin steak with a 5.6 per cent increase and navy pea beans up 12.9 per cent. During the same period cabbage with a drop of 23.6 per cent showed the greatest decrease followed by onions, 17.9 per cent and pork chops 10 per cent.

What's Going On in the Arts

Boston Art Club

FOUR painters and two print makers are current exhibitors at the Boston Art Club, Dartmouth street at Newbury. Their pictures in the ensemble lend a cheery aspect to the club; viewed individually they possess qualities of merit.

Prominent is the contribution of Blanche E. Colman. Her canvases have been made with an apparent enthusiasm for color which she employs in wide range and in abundance. She seems to enjoy depicting flowers, gardens and views of spreading landscape. The hills of Vermont are revealed aflame with color in her pictures. Her handsomest contribution is "The Garden Path," which the hanging committee accords first place in the exhibition. Miss Colman has worked out a complex pattern, including many details, without a feeling of fussiness, and with harmoniously selected colors, which neither contrast nor blend, but which enhance one another appealingly.

Anthony Milici's canvases reveal an exuberance in painting which a young painter in his middle twenties should enjoy. His oils also treat nature as a subject, but with more inclination to decorative and slightly stylized effect. Albert Lockhard Lake contributes some discerningly and modestly characterized portraits, and some meticulously and delicately wrought still-lifes. Antoinette Inglis lends a sentimental note in the portrayal of young folk in fanciful attitudes.

John W. Gregory and his sister, Dorothy Lake Gregory, provide two very interesting series of prints and drawings. Miss Gregory (Mrs. Ross Moffett in private life) is noted for her skill as an illustrator of children's books. There are many pictures here at the Art Club to demonstrate the clarity and agreeableness of her methods. She has a firm hand and a simple manner. The pictures are "graphic," relating the idea directly to the imagination. Miss Gregory's technical proficiency serves her well, for somehow there is no medium which requires greater consciseness and adroitness than illustration. Her "Betty and Haile Selassie" is delightful (the latter is a kitten).

John Gregory has become known for his thoughtful representations of Provincetown on the lithographic print. He has also disclosed a critical, satirical eye, which gains strength in his quiet presentation. Here at the Art Club are a number of prints. Each in its way discovers Provincetown for us, its remoteness, solitude, quaintness. The small timbered, gabled houses are motives of design in a number of prints, and when they do not appear, the shapes of ship sails are silhouetted sharply against the skies. Wherever he can, he gives full play to light, to the light of day or electric lighting. Several of his scenes are nocturnes and the velvety lithographic blackness provides excellent textural quality.

To us John Gregory is especially interesting for a twofold skill, one on the formal, aesthetic side in which he is concerned with the problems and possibilities of making a good picture; the other the descriptive and literary side when he comments poignantly on the idiosyncrasies of man. Not often are the two talents blended in one artist. D. A.

Mischa Elman

YESTERDAY afternoon in Symphony Hall, Mischa Elman played a long but by no means dull program, to the pianoforte accompaniments of Vladimir Padwa. Topping the printed program with the Handel Sonata in D major, Mr. Elman proceeded to the Mozart Sonata in B flat major, the Vieuxtemps Concerto in D minor, the Chaconne by Bach (for violin alone) and a trio of miscellany which included "Tfila" by Neuman-Chajes, Hungarian Dance in B minor by Brahms and the Sarasate Introduction and Jota.

Mr. Elman was distinctly "in the mood" at yesterday's concert. The Handel sonata he played with breadth and sweep, occasionally at the sacrifice of tone but never transgressing good taste. The Larghetto movement in particular was beautifully done and throughout the work the incisiveness of his bowing meshed with the clear-cut melodic lines charcteristic of this opus.

To the Mozart, Mr. Elman brought a warmer tone and a more romantic (but not sentimental!) interpretation. The Allegro moderato and the Rondo-Allegro were models, and the lovely Andantino sostenuto e cantabile, with its fleeting backward glance at the old Crusader's Hymn, revealed Mr. Elman at one of the peaks of his afternoon performance. Another height was reached in the concerto—with another tonal approach to the material in hand. To warmth and romanticism Mr. Elman added brilliance in keeping with this violinistic show-piece which, fortunately for the listener, contains a minimum number of measures devoted to mere musical chatter. While one inevitably senses incompleteness in the performance of a concerto on the recital platform, one must concede Mr. Padwa success in his pianoforte accompaniments, nor should one overlook his fine sense of proportion in the performance of the Mozart sonata.

Mr. Elman played the Chaconne with excellent tonal balance and throughout the concert one listener was exceedingly grateful for harmonics played clearly and on the pitch. There was an unusually vociferous ovation at the conclusion of the printed program which brought the violinist back to the podium for numerous encores. It was a recital which should have filled the hall—but perhaps that would be expecting too much these days. G. M. S.

Junior Concerts

ON SATURDAY morning Russell Ames Cook launched the third season of his Junior Concerts at Sanders Theater, Cambridge, before a sizable audience of young people and their elders. As in the past, a group of players from the Boston Symphony Orchestra performed the program Mr. Cook chose, and Mr. Cook made comments on the music in hand. Innovation came with the program books. The familiar pinky brown of the Symphony Hall programs jacketed the program notes put together by Mr. Cook.

The music began with Gluck's "Iphigenia in Aulis" Overture. Next came a Romance for violin and orchestra by Vaughan Williams, with Einar Hansen depicting the soaring bird through the brilliant, warm-throated violin tones. Then, after an intermission, Mr. Cook led the players through Haydn's E flat major Symphony, No. 55, called "The Schoolmaster," and receiving, according to the program notes, its first local performance. On a first hearing, at least, the music did not seem particularly beautiful.

This listener felt that the choice of music, except for the Gluck overture, had not been too felicitous. Vaughan Williams's music seemed tenuous, lacking in rhythmic vigor, a gentle mood picture or tone poem better suited to adult listeners than to musically unsophisticated youngsters. Yet one young man of 7, who sat through the concert, disagreed violently with this opinion. He thought the music about the lark was "great." Similarly, he thought the whole concert was a success. These concerts are meant for young people, and therefore their decision is doubtless the right one. Yet this adult begs to demur from this youthful verdict. There seems little need, at a concert for youngsters, to seek out music for "firsts." There is so much in musical literature which is beautiful to listen to, which is incorporated in standard repertory, which every well-informed listener should know, that some of us would like to see familiar and beautiful stuff on programs for the young. The recherché items may well come later, to whet a musically sophisticated attitude.

On the favorable side—and this is the weightier—lies the musicianship of Mr. Cook and the players he assembles, his dignified treatment of the children, his respect for their comprehension, his wise manner of never "talking down" to them and his choice of music by accepted masters. C. S. B.

Polish Pianist

Jan Smeterlin

Who Will Play a Chopin Program Next Sunday Afternoon in Symphony Hall

Boston Dance Notes

WHEN, on Nov. 24, the De Basil Ballet Russe opens its Boston season at the Opera House, John Martin, dance critic of the New York Times, will give a brief radiocast from a Boston station on the subject of the "Symphonie Fantastique." He thus opened the New York season of the Ballet Russe, and will speak in other cities on the same subject.

The "Symphonie Fantastique" has been enthusiastically received in New York and is well worth seeing from any viewpoint. It is to be given here on Thursday and Saturday evenings.

Of the other ballets, new or revived, Massine's "Cimarosiana" is perhaps the best. It is a ballet in academic style, of a pleasant innocuousness, set to music from the eighteenth-century Italian composer, Domenico Cimarosa. As seen in New York, "L'Après-Midi d'un Faune," danced by Lichine, after Nijinsky, is poorly set and costumed, flat and lusterless in effect; and Lichine's new work, "Pavillon," is a reminiscential pot-pourri of little value.

Further changes in the forthcoming programs have just been announced—to make room for a performance of "Gypsy Dances," which will supplant "Aurora's Wedding" on Wednesday evening, allow for a third performance of "Cimarosiana" (now scheduled for Tuesday evening, Wednesday matinée, and Saturday evening, here again replacing "Aurora's Wedding"), and supply a demand for "The Hundred Kisses," which will take the place of "Concurrence" on Saturday evening (an unfortunate substitution). M. L.

Art Museum Buys Two Paintings By Boston Artists

Recent purchases for the Museum of Fine Arts include two paintings by Boston contemporary artists. One is a water color view of Botofago bay in Rio de Janeiro, by John Lavalle, showing the bay and the distant purple mountains, glimpsed through great palms in the immediate foreground.

The other is an oil painting of a woodland scene by Esther Williams, a native of Boston who studied under Philip L. Hale. "The Path," as this picture is entitled, represents a landscape, done in pastel tones with unusual, shimmering light effects, containing three figures of children. The artist has lived in New York for the past four years, spending her summers at Pigeon Cove on Cape Ann. Her works are to be found in the permanent collections of the Whitney museum, the Pennsylvania museum and the Worcester museum.

Frank Gair Macomber has contributed a major gift of five paintings to the Museum: Ribera's "St. Jerome," Tiepolo's "Diana," Pedro Arrente's "Pastoral Scene," Carrière's "Portrait of Bertaux," and a French primitive of the fifteenth century. The "St. Jerome" by Ribera is considered the most important of this group and gives the Museum its second painting by the Spanish master. It is inherent with Spanish realism as illustrated in the wrinkled flesh, the pallid face, and meticulously painted skull and rosary in the foreground. The picture is also important for its full documentation, the signature of the artist, and the date, 1642.

Tiepolo's model for the "Diana" was evidently a Venetian beauty, whom he painted in profile, in a rose-colored robe and a yellow mantle. In one hand she holds her bow, in the other a statuette. A rich golden tone envelops the entire painting.

The portrait of Bertaux is dated 1879 and is inscribed, "A mon ami, Bertaux—Eug. Carrière." The first painting by this artist to be acquired by the Museum, a few years ago, was his portrait of the poet, Paul Verlaine.

All of these works will be exhibited in the near future, in the Recent Accessions Gallery of the Museum.

De Molay Alumni Choose Boston For Convention in 1937

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 16 (AP)—After electing Charles W. Hunter of Boston president of the New England Conference of International De Molay Alumni, members of the organization concluded their sixth New England conference here yesterday afternoon by choosing Boston for their 1937 convention. The Dahalagris Chapter of Boston will be host.

Others elected were: Earl Higley of Hartford, Conn., first vice-president; Charles H. Lake of Pawtuxet, R. I., second vice-president; Joe Williamson of Boston, secretary; Joe Kenyon of Providence, treasurer; Norman R. Alexander of Pawtuxet, chaplain, and Willard B. Whittemore of Everett, Mass., sergeant-at-arms.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours, 9 to 5; closed on Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Display of Finds from Indus Valley at Chanhu-Daro Sind; etchings by Rembrandt, wood cut by Holbein. Wood engravings in color by Ruzicka and others, also prints by Hogarth. Free guidance daily at 11 o'clock.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, admission 25c; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free. Music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9-5; closed Sundays and holidays. Old master drawings, masterpieces of Graphic Art, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century American paintings, Persian pottery and painting.

Grace Horne Galleries—Retrospective exhibition paintings and etchings by John Sloan; paintings by Sam Charles; paintings and water colors by Thomas Thorne.

Boston Public Library—Exhibition of "The Art of Roerich." Through Dec. 6.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—Exhibition of Germanic art.

Yamanaka — Exhibition of old Japanese paintings, drawings and wood-cut prints.

Doll & Richards—Paintings by Anthony Dyer; water colors by Nancy Dyer; pastels by Laura Coombs Hills; portraits by Ethel Mechanic.

Foster Brothers — General exhibition of color prints.

Boston City Club — Photographs showing City of Boston school buildings.

Goodman-Walker—Exhibition of American historical naval and marine views. English color prints and portraits.

Rand Gallery—Exhibitions of paintings and prints.

Copley Society—Exhibition of paintings by Thomas G. Frothingham. Through Nov. 27.

Boston Art Club—Lithographs by John and Dorothy Gregory; portraits and still lifes by Albert L. Lake; landscapes and still life by Blanche E. Colman, Anthony J. Milici, and studies of children by Antoinette Inglis. Through Nov. 28.

Holman's Print Shop—Exhibition of legal prints, including portraits, caricatures, court scenes and original documents.

Boston Athenæum — Exhibition of eighteenth-century engravings of English Eccentrics, etc.

Twentieth Century Association—Paintings by Nell Choate Jones. Through Dec 1.

Symphony Hall—Water colors by Frederick Eldridge Lowell (1874-1933) on exhibit at concerts. Through Dec. 5.

Federal Art Gallery—Exhibition of prints, drawings and craft work by WPA artists. Through Dec. 5.

Brattle Art Gallery (Cambridge)—Paintings by Charles Demitropolis.

Children's Art Center—Water colors by Priscilla Crozier. Through Nov. 30.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Aquatints by W. Wesley Manning. Through Nov. 18.

J. F. Olsson & Co.—Exhibition of ship etchings by C. J. A. Wilson.

Harley Perkins Gallery—Water colors by Agnes Weinrich.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of original work by the members.

Junior League Gallery—Lithographs and monographs by Arthur T. Lougee and Laura H. Barr.

Guild of Boston Artists—Wash drawings by Frank W. Benson. Through Nov. 28.

(Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor on Monday)

Behind the Microphone

How those Burns and Allen scripts are produced.

If you are familiar with George and Gracie's routine, you know that they do three turns during their half-hour on Wednesday evenings, each turn about 2½ minutes long.

It takes three full days and nights, however, to get together the hundred "gags" which are necessary in a script, and three more days for the continuity to be pieced together. That is to say, the Burns and Allen portions must be sandwiched between commercial announcements, musical selections, so that all may flow smoothly. Altogether, six days, so that you, listener, may have 7½ minutes of humor.

Incidentally, George and Gracie's scripts are produced by Willy Burns (George's brother), Harvey Helm and John Medbury. In production, Willy Burns submits an idea to Helm and Medbury, who each write a 4½-minute sequence of "gags" around it. Willy Burns takes these scripts, and with Harvey Helm confers with George Burns. This committee of three takes the best parts of the two scripts and enlarges on that material.

If one idea is better than the other, the script joiners proceed along that channel until both ideas dovetail. From this is written a 3½-minute turn, which is later trimmed down to the necessary 2½-minute length.

Now the cast reads the script and the humor which "clicks" immediately is kept. As listeners know the script at times requires bits from Ken Niles, Jimmie Newell, Henry King, or any extraneous friend or relative that Gracie is liable to "drag in." At the Wednesday morning final rehearsal the boys are still working on the script and they keep at it until George and Gracie go on the air. Very often the script is revised between the early Burns and Allen show at 8:30 p. m. and the "repeat" show for the west coast.

But being a "gag" man is, according to the Burns and Allen script writers, a job which is never ended. According to Willy Burns, "You are never through writing the show until the studio red light blinks and the show is on the air."

* * *

Among the following list of programs tonight may be some worthy of the dialer's attention:

Fibber McGee and Molly, WNAC, 8 p. m., auction off "My Baby," horse that Fibber won at Wistful Vista race track because his appetite for oats makes him a luxury.

"Bambi," WBZ, 8 p. m., in which Helen Hayes as "Bambi" in an episode, "After the Storm," wins a confession of love from her erratic playwright husband.

Richard Crooks, tenor, WNAC, 8:30 p. m., to be heard in ballad, "The Bell Man," aria, "Pearl Fishers" from Bizet's opera of same name, and "Vilia" from Lehar's "The Merry Widow." Margaret Speaks, soprano, chorus and orchestra.

Radio Theater, WEEI, 9 p. m., featuring Lily Pons and Adolphe Menjou in Noel Coward's "Conversation Piece," witty romantic comedy laid in England at the time of the Prince Regent in 1811.

Jack Pearl, WBZ, 9:30 p. m., as the "Baron" continues on his new nobler cause of adding to the world's information.

National Radio Forum, WBZ, 10:30 p. m., in new season with Daniel C. Roper. The Secretary of Commerce as first speaker on the subject, "Looking Ahead," in which Mr. Roper may reveal his department's course for the next four years.

* * *

Listeners may find among these Tuesday listings programs of dial value:

Coolidge String Quartet, WEEI, 3:30 p. m., featuring Brahms's Sonata in E Flat, Op. 120, No. 2, for clarinet and piano, Frank Sheridan, pianist; and Quartet in A Minor, Op. 51, No. 2.

"Dude Ranch," WBZ, 8 p. m., featuring sketch, "The Shooting at Dos Palos" and western music.

Hammerstein Music Hall, WEEI, 8 p. m., with Lois Bennett, soprano, Joseph Macaulay, baritone, and Harold Hollingsworth, tenor, soloists from stage, radio and the university.

Ken Murray, WEEI, 8:30 p. m., with Eve Sully of Block and Sully team, "Oswald" (Oh yeah-h-h-h) Labriola, Eve Arden and Russ Morgan's Orchestra.

Ben Bernie and his orchestra, WBZ, 9 p. m., with Cab Calloway, "hi-de-ho-er" extraordinary, and Dick Stabile, orchestra leader, and saxophonist.

"Caravan," WEEI, 9:30 p. m., featuring Charles Ruggles, and Mary Brian in adaptation of "The Queen's Husband." Sherwood comedy of king who becomes king when the queen leaves for America.

Fred Astaire, WNAC, 9:30 p. m., with Conrad Thibault, baritone, guest soloist; Charles Butterworth, Trudy Woods, Anne Jamison and Johnny Green's Orchestra.

A. D. H.

Maine Takes Steps For Rehabilitation Of Lobster Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKLAND, Maine, Nov. 16—An important step in the rehabilitation of Maine's lobster industry, which dropped from 19,000,000 lobsters in 1914 to less than 5,000,000 in 1936, was made last week when the Department of Sea and Shore Fisheries placed 5000 pounds of seed lobsters in the United States Government pound at Pemaquid.

By this part in the plan for the artificial rearing of lobsters, Commissioner R. E. Feyler explained, the "seeders" will be maintained until spring and then utilized in the hatching and rearing activity at the Federal hatchery at Boothbay Harbor.

The United States Bureau of Fisheries has offered the facilities of the Boothbay plant to the department for the purpose of getting its lobster conservation and propagation program launched.

The matter of a State rearing plant will be brought up at the next session of the Maine Legislature. Fishermen and dealers are supporting the measure.

Foundation Gives Phonograph Disks For Maine Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORONO, Me., Nov. 16—The Carnegie Foundation of New York has presented to the University of Maine for use in connection with its music courses, a high-fidelity record producing unit and nearly 1000 records. Scores for more than 150 complete works and an extensive library of 100 books on music are included.

The instrument, with its accompanying library of records will also be available for student concerts on Wednesday afternoons. These concerts are a continuation of the Music Box series given at the university for the past three years.

Similar sets are being placed by the foundation in colleges and universities throughout the country.

Boston Taxi Drivers Ran Old Horse Stage

It is a far cry from the horse-drawn "depot-stage" days of the old Armstrong Transfer Company that used to serve Boston, to the streamlined motorcar present of the taxicab era, but there are several veteran employees of the Checker Cab Company who have experienced the transition, and who delight in talking about it.

This became known recently when the Checker concern put in service a fleet of 150 new, especially designed taxis to serve Boston. The new equipment, said to bring the local fleet to a high standard and to make the Checker company now the nation's fifth largest taxicab company, was placed in the firm's garages where the new cars come under the handling of some of the old-time employees.

These men were drivers for the old Armstrong concern that carried passengers between the North and the South stations in the days when automobiles were a rarity and airplanes a miracle. They went to the Checker company when it absorbed the Armstrong firm.

With them went a fine tradition for safety. The Checker company has maintained this record, so that no fatality has been experienced since the firm was founded.

Kirk to Address Boston Boy Scouts

Lieut. Col. Paul G. Kirk, Commissioner of Public Safety for Massachusetts, will be the principal speaker at the annual meeting of the Boston Council, Boy Scouts of America, Thursday evening, Nov. 19. The meeting will be held at the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

More than 300 are expected to attend the session and banquet. During the meeting, tributes to leaders in Scouting will be offered.

Do You Realize?

No Law in the United States Restricts Vivisection

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The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Features Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Children's program	"The Monitor Views the News"	Jack Onslow's baseball school	Recordings and reports
5:15	Children's Corner	Rudolph Friml Jr., orch.	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30	"Jack Masters": sketch	"The Singing Lady": songs	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45	"The Checker Board": talk	"Flying Time": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie": sketch	Recordings and reports
6:00	News; sports review	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	"The Music Editor's Page"
6:15	"Bobby Benson": sketch	Lowell Thomas, news	Jackie Duggan; organist	"The Music Editor's Page"
6:30	Dinner Time Revue	"Melody Time": variety	"Musical Roundup": record	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
6:45	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	News; music; sports briefs	Auto show speaker	Sport talk; reports
7:00	"Poetic Melodies"	Mary Small, songs	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	Colonial News Service
7:15	"Popeye the Sailor": sketch	Comedy and music	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Political talk
7:30	"The Goose Creek Parson"	"Lum and Abner": sketch	Craig Lennox's Orchestra;	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45	Boake Carter, commentator	Rangers band concert	soloist; male trio	"Remote Control": sketch
8:00	Horace Heidt's Brigadiers:	Helen Hayes in "Bambi":	"Fibber McGee and Molly,"	Sam Robins's Orchestra
8:15	soloists; orchestra	Mark Warnow's Orchestra	comedy; Weems's Orchestra	Sam Robbins's Orchestra
8:30	Pick and Pat; Landt Trio	"Melodiana": Abe Lyman's	Richard Crooks; Margaret	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra
8:45	& White; Kreuger's Orch.	Orchestra; soloists	Speaks: chorus; orchestra	Veloz and Yolanda's Orch.
9:00	Radio Theater: Lily Pons	Greater Minstrels: Gus Van;	"20,000 Years in Sing Sing":	Gabriel Heatter, comment
9:15	and Adolphe Menjou in	end men; soloists; orchestra	dramatic sketch	Bert Block's Orchestra
9:30	Noel Coward's "Conversa-	Jack Pearl; Morton Bowe;	Richard Himber's Orchestra;	"Rendezvous": soloists; pop-
9:45	tion Piece"; orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra	Lanny Ross; Stuart Allen	ular orchestra
10:00	Wayne King's Orchestra	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Lullaby Lady; male quartet;	"Famous Jury Trials": sketch
10:15	Wayne King's Orchestra	Helen Traubel, soprano; orch.	concert orchestra	"Famous Jury Trials": sketch
10:30	"Professor Quiz and his	National Forum: address,	Ray Block's Orchestra; solo-	"Famous Jury Trials": sketch
10:45	Brain Busters"	Daniel C. Roper	'sts; male chorus	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
11:00	E. B. Rideout; news	News; reports; George Harris	Yankee News Service	Vincent Travers' Orchestra
11:15	Shep Fields's Orchestra	and his orchestra	Ray Starita's Orchestra	Vincent Travers' Orchestra
11:30	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Count Basie's Orchestra	Ray Noble's Orchestra	"Follies": variety show; solo-
11:45	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Count Basie's Orchestra	Ray Noble's Orchestra	lists; orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "David Harum": sketch.

11:00 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Your Morning Varieties": Norman Brokenshire: soloists; orchestra.

11:15 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Personal Column of the Air."

11:30 WNAC (WEAF — National), "The Mystery Chef": cooking talk.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, gospel singer.

11:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The Wife Saver."

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

2:00 WNAC, New England Conservatory of Music recital.

3:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Marine Band concert.

3:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Library of Congress musicale: Simeon Bellison, clarinet; Frank Sheridan, pianist; Coolidge String Quartet.

3:45 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Have You Heard?": sketch.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Poetry program to Harriet Monroe with well-known poets reading own verses.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

6:15 WBZ, "The Social Security Act," Postmaster Peter Tague.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Dude Ranch": sketch; soloists; narrator.

8:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Music Hall: Lucy Laughlin, soprano; Jerry Mann, comedian; guest soloists.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Leo Reisman's Orchestra; soloists; vocal groups; Phillips Lord and guest.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Welcome Valley," with Edgar Guest; orchestra; sketch.

8:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Ken Murray, comedian; Eve Sully, comedienne; Phil Regan, tenor; Russ Morgan's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ben Bernie's Orchestra; Cab Calloway; Dick Stabile.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Sidewalk Interviews": Wallace Butterworth and Parks Johnson.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Fred Astaire; Charles Butterworth, comedian; Conrad Thibault, baritone; Trudy Woods, soloist; Johnny Green's Orchestra.

9:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Caravan": Rupert Hughes; Charles Ruggles and Mary Brian in "The Queen's Husband"; Ann Sothern; football comment; Benny Goodman's Orchestra.

9:45 WAAB, Boston Bruins-New York Rangers, third period hockey game by Frank Ryan.

Late Evening

10:30 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Sinfonietta": orchestra.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Portraits of Harmony": Freddie Martin's Orchestra.

10:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Mark Warnow's Orchestra in "Fables in Rhythm."

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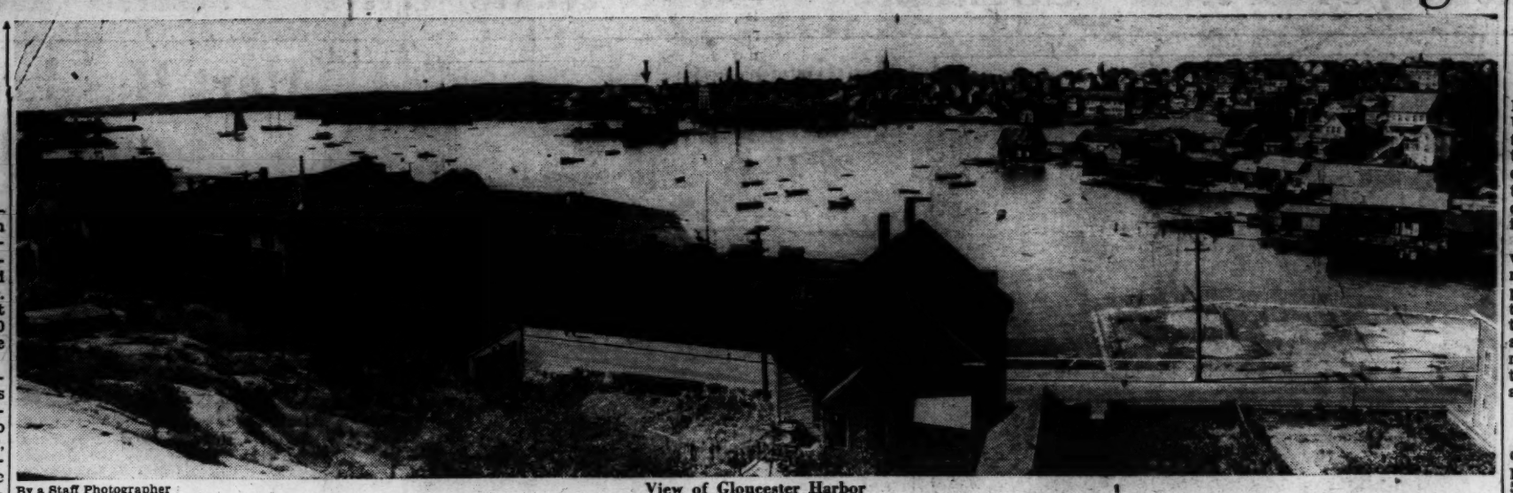
BOSTON

Gloucester Fish Pier Strikes New Barrier in PWA Ruling

Federal bureau bars use of structure by concern with no limit on profits; city and business groups ponder proposals offered to unravel tangle.



By a Staff Photographer

View of Gloucester Harbor

Arrow in Upper Center of Picture Points to Island Which Will Become Part of Proposed Fish Pier. The Island Will Be Connected to the Mainland

Governmental "red tape" still delays construction of a Gloucester fish pier. The latest snag is the Washington PWA decision that the pier cannot be operated by an unlimited profit-making private corporation. And a PWA decision is important since the PWA is to provide $540,000 of the $1,200,000 needed to build the pier.

Prior to this Washington announcement, the State Public Works Department, under William F. Callahan, commissioner, was preparing to start the work immediately. Now, preparations for immediate construction have been abandoned until the latest governmental tangle is unraveled.

Three Plans Proposed

As a result of a week-end conference between Commissioner Callahan, Mayor William U. Friend of Gloucester, Richard K. Hale, associate public works commissioner, and members of the private corporation which has made a high bid to operate the pier, three possible plans have been devised under which the pier may be operated. They are:

1. Reorganization of the Gloucester Fish Pier Corporation into a co-operative corporation with all profits over 6 to 8 per cent going back to the fishermen and fish dealers.
2. Formation of a new co-operative corporation made up of fishermen and dealers.
3. Filing of a petition in the Massachusetts Legislature asking permission for the city of Gloucester to operate the pier as a municipal plant.

Conference Scheduled

Gloucester interests are considering the three plans. They are expected to confer with Mr. Callahan again within 10 days.

Meanwhile, this latest development is one in a long series of delays. Five years ago the pier proposal was made. Considerable difficulty was experienced in gaining legislative approval. Finally the Legislature approved a plan whereby Gloucester would build the pier. This put too great a load upon the city's financial structure, so the pier was not built.

This year, the Legislature passed a bill providing for a state grant of $560,000 contingent on a $540,000 grant from the Federal Government and a $100,000 expenditure by the city of Gloucester.

New Delays Occur

Another delay occurred when application was made to the PWA authorities for the $540,000 grant. Finally this was obtained only to have the PWA announce its ruling in regard to a private corporation operating the pier.

Pier Location Chosen

There also was considerable delay over the selection of a site for the pier. After many conferences and hearings the Five Pound Island location was chosen.

Even after the present red tape regarding the operation of the pier is untangled, plans must be completed before work can start. Mr. Callahan said today his department cannot proceed with development until all the "loose ends of the project are taken up." He pointed out the legislation regarding the pier is specific that no money shall be spent until all legal barriers are cleared.

The commissioner said at least six weeks will be consumed in plan making.

Mr. Callahan, in the meantime, sees the possibility of a $6000 profit to the State completely vanishing. The enabling legislation provided that the operators of the pier should pay at least $20,000 a year rental to the State. However, the corporation which was set to operate the pier before the Washington ruling arrived had bid $26,000 a year, $6000 a year more.

More Publicity In Diplomacy Of Europe Is Found

Diplomacy in Europe is very different from what it was before the World War, says Dr. Fannie Fern Andrews in regard to her recent investigation of the European danger zones.

Many new foreign offices, and the installation of press departments, as well as cordial reception of visitors, she stated, all indicated the changed attitude, the realization on the part of the diplomats that it is valuable to them to have the public know something of what they are doing.

Returned Recently

Dr. Andrews, writer and lecturer on international affairs, returned from Europe on Oct. 14. She left the United States early in July, to represent her country officially at the International Conference on Education in Geneva, in July, and to attend as a delegate the Conference of the International Federation of Uniersity Women at Cracow, Poland, in August.

In addition to this, Dr. Andrews visited a large number of cities, including Munich, Prague, Warsaw, Danzig, Berlin, Vienna, Budapest, Trieste, Venice and Rome, for the purpose of consulting government officials on matters affecting their special interests in relation to their neighboring countries. She was depressed, she said, by the manner in which persons with whom she conferred felt impelled so often to talk in a whisper and to glance apprehensively about them to see if anyone might be eavesdropping. On the whole, she declared, she felt that when she returned in October, conditions were less warlike than when she went to Europe, in July.

Reports at Variance

In discussing the feelings of German officials regarding the German minorities in such districts as Czechoslovakia and Danzig, she found that their charges of being discriminated against constituted reports at variance with those given her by authoritative persons within those territories.

No European, she is convinced, wants anything but peace, although declaring in the next breath that his country, however, should have this or that territory.

Textile Union Plans To Seek More Pay Rise

(Continued from Page 9)

Mr. Schmetz would not indicate what action he would take in their behalf.

While the Woonsocket union is making preparations for their demands, the United Textile Workers of America union, represented through the Providence and Woonasquatucket Valley Woolen and Worsted District Council, were awaiting the return of the international officers from the New York executive council meeting before furthering their plans to obtain a 20 per cent instead of a 10 per cent increase in wages from the woolen and worsted mills of this State.

The council recently announced through their representative, Business Agent Joseph A. Sylvia, that "it would take drastic action" unless their demands were immediately granted.

The action of the Rhode Island council, which has 12 affiliated locals, was endorsed at the New York meeting and full support was promised by the international officers.

Giant Lobster Caught

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKLAND, Maine—Capt. John Coffin of Port Clyde, near Rockland, while hauling in his trawl, brought up a 20-pound lobster. The skipper recalled that Commissioner R. E. Feyler of the Department of Sea and Shore Fisheries had requested fishermen to keep abnormal specimens for examination, so he brought it ashore. The big fellow is being mounted and will be on display in the department offices. It will probably be named Captain John and will be companion piece to a small bright blue lobster which also is being mounted.

Credit Problems Face Review At Boston Meeting

Credit and business problems will be reviewed at the executive session of the New England Credit Conference in the Hotel Touraine, Wednesday, Nov. 18. Eight associations are participating.

Manufacturers, wholesalers and bankers, members of credit associations in Boston, Providence, R. I.; Worcester, and Springfield, Mass., New Haven, Bridgeport, Hartford and Waterbury, Conn., are planning to attend.

Speakers of the evening include: Prof. George E. Bigge, Brown University, on "The Problem of Social Security"; Prof. Nathan Isaacs, Harvard Univeristy, "The Robinson-Patman Act"; Henry H. Heimann, executive manager of the National Credit Association, "New Business Problems"; William J. Fortune, Boston, "Outlook for New England"; Henry J. Bornhofft, Boston, "Probable Effect of Taxation on Credit"; Walter Mitchell Jr., New York, "Business Statistics and Credit Granting"; Matthew Porosky, Boston, "New Rules for Industry"; Charles F. Rittenhouse, Boston, "Natural Business Year"; Paul Fielden, Worcester, "Legislative Responsibility of the National Association of Credit Men"; and Charles F. Baldwin, Washington, D. C., "National Legislation Pending and Passed."

Seven Textile Plants in Maine In Wage Boosts

PORTLAND, Maine, Nov. 16 (AP)—Seven Maine cotton textile mills, including the Pepperell Manufacturing Company in Biddeford, announced today wage increases affecting nearly 10,000 workers would become effective Nov. 30.

In most cases a 10 per cent boost was announced. The increase would raise employees' purchasing power approximately $900,000 during the next year if continued in effect.

Previously 11 other Maine mills, 10 of them woolen textile manufacturing concerns, had announced a similar wage lift benefiting about 3500 workers.

AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 16 (AP)—A wage increase of approximately 10 per cent for the approximately 1000 employees of the Edwards Manufacturing Company's cotton mill in Augusta was announced today. The increase becomes effective Nov. 30.

Treasurer George S. Epofford said the increase "means that if steady operations are possible throughout the coming year, the purchasing power of the employees of this mill will be increased $114,000 for the year 1937."

SALEM, Mass., Nov. 16 (AP)—Officials of the Pequot Mills announced today a wage increase of 10 per cent for all employees, effective Nov. 23. Approximately 2200 are employed at the mill here and the bleachery in Peabody. The aggregate increase was not given.

R. I. Pay Increases

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 16 (AP)—Wage boosts affecting 3050 workers in Rhode Island and Massachusetts were announced today by four additional textile firms in this state. Pay increases of 10 per cent were announced by the Warwick Mills and Westover Fabrics, Inc., both of West Warwick, and the Slatersville Finishing Company of North Smithfield. A "general wage increase" of an unspecified percentage was made known by officials of the Cranston Print Works, operating plants in Cranston and Webster, Mass.

The Warwick Mills employs 1200 workers and the Westover plant has 150 workers. Five hundred employees will benefit from the pay boost at the Slatersville plant. The Cranston Print Works employs 700 operatives in Cranston and 500 in Webster.

Height of Violets in Hawaii

White violets grow on stalks four feet high in the Hawaiian islands.

Characteristics of the Modern Shop Traceable to Old-Time General Store

Civilization and culture, according to Boston's historians, have found this city fertile soil since 1630.

Prosaic industry, however, has been somewhat slighted by the same writers—specifically, the marked development from the period when grandma's needs could be satisfied at the general store.

Everything, from farm tools and harness to next Sunday's dinner, in the small community, was purchased at Ebenezer Windkeep's "Groceries and W. I. (West Indies) Goods." In its vinegar and molasses aroma, industrial and political life flourished.

As population grew, and it became easier to obtain luxuries, general stores catered less to all the wants of the citizens. Gradually, their combined departments separated from the one-room "jack-of-all-trades" to establish themselves singly. Windkeep's Groceries and W. I Goods lost itself in Windkeep & Sons, Inc., Food Center. Loaves could be bought in bakery shops—which later became chains. Candy, once limited to a single case, filled shelves and walls of "Ye Candye Shoppe."

In a natural course, such excursions expanded. Many took on the corporate form. As the buying power made greater demands, variety was created as a sop; experiments were made with the loaves and sweets.

Experiments were made, too, with the architecture of the general store. Its homely face of wooden counters and barrels disappeared, to be replaced by marble fountains. Tables and booths were often added. Sandwiches and lunches were served.

Boston marched in step with industry. "Shoppes" and specialty stores were numerous. One candy factory, during the Civil War, became a moderate success under guidance of William F. Schrafft. Variety was small. Three classifications—cream, hard candies, and pure gum arabic drops—were the only products.

In accordance with the changes made by other branches of industry, by 1895 this Boston firm had introduced modern equipment to increase production and variety.

And it expanded. While "uptown" New York was still 37th Street and Broadway, Schrafft's branched into Broadway. "Lovely ladies" of the period, stopping for ice cream and candy after a matinee, were greeted by a manager who wore a morning suit and silk hat. The candy firm opened more stores.

With the turn of the century, such establishments were finding that luncheons could be served profitably to patrons of candy and ice cream. Schrafft's adopted the idea, and two New York stores opened in 1906, on whose menu creamed chicken featured.

Heavier fare was demanded by masculine customers. The Boston-founded candy firm in 1919 opened full-fledged restaurants and a "Men's Grill Room." A few years later, the firm which had originated as a dispenser of three kinds of candy opened a cake shop.

Returning to the general store in a grandiose form, Schrafft's stores were eventually fitted with cake counters. The candy makers inaugurated a catering service for weddings, receptions and other events.

During its 75 years of service, Schrafft's followed the demand of the buying power, much as other institutions have done. Locally situated in Boston, serving a limited area with a limited supply, it expanded into a national unit with 41 stores.

25,000 New Social Security Forms Out

(Continued from Page 9)

of Internal Revenue in Massachusetts; and Patrick J. Connolly, publicity director of the Boston post office.

The last three formed a central board on information for the coordination of the three federal departments concerned with the administration here of the Social Security work.

Form SS-4, in this machinery of social legislation, gives the Government a count on the number of employees who will be benefited, and also a tabulation of the number of employee forms to be sent out Nov. 24.

Employers, under the law, include every individual, firm, trust or estate, partnership, corporation, association, joint-stock company and insurance company within delivery of the Boston post office who has one or more persons less than 65 years of age actually in his employ today, Nov. 16, in any employment, outside the following groups:

Exempted Groups

(1) Self-employment. (2) Employees of the railroad industry who are subject to the Carriers' Taxing Act. (3) Agricultural labor. (4) Domestic service in a private home. (5) Casual labor not in the course of the employer's trade or business. (6) Service perfofmed as an officer or member of the crew of a vessel documented under the laws of the United States or of any foreign country. (7) Service performed in the employ of the United States Government or of an instrumentality of the United States. (8) Service performed in the employ of a state. (9) Service performed in the employ of a corporation, community chest, fund or foundation, organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual.

None Difficult

None of today's questions were difficult. The first asked the employer to list the city, county and state in which his business is located. The second asked the business name of the establishment, and the third the address. Question 4 asked the number of persons employed on this date.

Queston 5 asked for a description of the "exact nature" of the business. This required indicating whether the business was manufacturing wholesale trade, retail trade, personal services, etc., and the products manufactured, the merchandise sold or the services rendered.

Question 6 asked a listing in order of importance of the principal products, if a manufacturing concern, or the principal goods or services sold, in a non-manufacturing concern.

Question 7 asked for the address of headquarters, if the business is a branch or subsidiary company.

Employers' replies are to be returned to the local postmaster not later than Nov. 21 in order to facilitate the distribution of employee forms a few days later.

Cassidy Strikes Blow at Racing

(Continued from Page 9)

Legislature, to demand that friends be given jobs at the tracks by racing commission members.

It was recalled that during the last campaign wide publicity was given charges that Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley, a member of the Governor's Council, had been able to obtain jobs through the racing commission.

The letter from Mr. Cassidy was only a part of the activities of the taxation commission when it resumed its inquiries today into the ability of racing to pay more revenues into the State.

Last week the commission was informed that Massachusetts already realizes more money from its tracks than does any other state in the Union and it was strongly hinted by Charles F. Connors, chairman of the racing commission, that the tracks could not bear any more burden. Particularly was this true of horse racing, he said.

Today the commission swung its investigation toward finding out who actually controls the various tracks in the State.

Harold Pheeney, member of the commission and a Boston real estate operator, made the motion for such a probe.

"I want to see who the bondholders and stockholders are," he said, "I want to know what their interests are, and how interlocked they are. I want to see just who the group is which controls racing and I think you would be surprised."

Governor Worked Gratis

George Burrington, North Carolina governor, never received any of his salary.

Harvard Exhibits Art of Man Who Painted on Doors

Back in the middle of the last century, William Haseltine, class of 1858, amused himself by painting pictures in oil on the walls and door of his room, at Stoughton Hall, in the Harvard Yard. Today, the university opened a special exhibition of oils and water colors selected from his later works, in the Balcony Room of the Fogg Museum.

Haseltine's "murals" became one of the traditions of Stoughton Hall until they finally disappeared when the dormitory underwent repairs. Last winter, restorers from the Fogg Museum uncovered the work on the door.

The decoration is somewhat in the manner of a repainted old masterpiece and covers the two middle panels of the door. It is done in dark colors, reminiscent of gloomy, mid-Victorian art. One panel shows a bird, which might be a sea gull, in the act of swallowing a fish. The other depicts a turtle resting on a half submerged log.

After graduation from Harvard, Mr. Haseltine studied in the then famous Dusseldorf School in Germany. He became primarily a landscape painter, spent much of his time in Italy and was active in founding the American Academy at Rome. Many of his works have been exhibited in Philadelphia, and at the Academy in New York City.

Mr. Haseltine's son, Herbert Haseltine, is said to be the leading animal sculptor in America. A graduate of Harvard in the class of 1899, some of his work is also on view at the Harvard Museum.

Paid Manager Urged For Amherst 'Frats'

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 16 (AP)—Creation of the post of paid resident manager of Amherst College's 13 fraternities is recommended in a report just submitted to the Amherst Alumni council in its annual meeting. The report was submitted by Richard H. Gregory, '98, chairman of the special committee named two years ago to investigate the general situation created by the fraternities and to advise procedure.

The report credits the fraternities with contributing to a valuable degree to student life and its only criticism is that their business management might be improved. The paid manager would supervise all fraternity budgets, establish a co-operating purchasing plan for all supplies and in other ways seek to cut costs of management through co-operative effort.

The committee report is in the form of a recommendation and would become operative only if adopted by each of the 13 fraternities. It is generally assumed, however, that the fraternities have become acquainted with the nature of the report and that it has their approval.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
‡Queen Mary	Nov. 18	Cherbourg	Nov. 23	Nov. 17, 8:00 pm	Nov. 18, 8:00 am
Bremen	Nov. 20	Southampton	Nov. 26	Nov. 20, 1:00 pm	Nov. 20, 8:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Tolken	San Pedro	Nov. 23	Nov. 18, 4:00 pm	Nov. 18, 8:30 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Dec. 2	Nov. 27, 4:00 pm	Nov. 27, 8:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Asia	Victoria	Nov. 27	Nov. 22, 4:00 pm	Nov. 22, 8:30 pm

‡Queen Mary subject to change. *Australia only.

Success of Co-operative Leads to Opening Branch

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STAFFORD SPRINGS, Conn., Nov. 16—The Workers' Co-operative Union, started here 25 years ago as the pioneer movement of its kind in this vicinity, has made such a success of its grocery and meat business that it is contemplating the addition of fuel oil to its lines and the opening of a branch store in Rockville.

Launched by a group of Italian weavers and formerly selling only to members, it now sells to the general public and does a business of more than $100,000 a year in a town where the trade in foodstuffs is divided among a score of retail establishments, but where a surrounding trade area generously supplements a town population of 3500.

Rebate Allowed

During the last fiscal year this co-operative rebated 2 per cent on purchases to its members and paid 5 per cent interest on shares, of which about $6000 worth are now outstanding. It owns the lot and building used in its business and has a tidy reserve against depreciation.

In the worst period of the depression its losses did not exceed one-half of 1 per cent of its sales, according to Attilio Serafin, manager. This is partly accounted for by the low limit to which credits are held, the maximum now being $40 for a customer.

Affiliated With League

A credit union is maintained in connection with the selling organization, however. A small hall over the store is used for business meetings and for social and educational activities.

The society is affiliated with the Eastern Co-operative League, and many items in its stocks bear the league label. It does a delivery as well as over-the-counter business.

State College Students Ride 2914 Miles a Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Nov. 16—Students who commute to Massachusetts State College will travel a distance equal to 24 times around the world in going to and from classes this year.

Figures released from the registrar's office show that 168 students commute 2914 miles a day from their homes to classes and back each night. Before the year is out they will have run up a total of 611,940 miles in 35 school weeks.

Ralph L. Foster of Colrain holds the record for distance covered each day. He travels 60 miles every school day or 12,600 miles to and from classes during the school year. Shortest distance is covered by the 66 students whose homes are in Amherst. Students commute from 18 Connecticut valley towns.

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CARPETS, FIFTH FLOOR

Eastern Elevens Head for Final Contests—Canadiens and Bruins Look Good

Little Left In East Except Climax Games

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There is little left in eastern football now except climax and anti-climax contests. Reputations have been built overnight and shattered equally as fast. The list of unbeaten elevens has been punctured and riddled with abandon. But through it all the eastern grid fan has been offered a varied program of football in which thrill followed thrill.

At one time the stigma of defeat called for heads bowed in shame, but today that has been lessened. Defeats came so often and so fast that the football follower and expert alike turned from them to the victory. What matters a defeat last week if you win this week? All that seems necessary in defeat is a good showing.

Since that attitude prevails the so-called upset fades out with defeat. Tremendously heavy schedules calling teams of nearly equal qualifications week after week is the rule. And where the team of great promise fulfilled one Saturday it came to grief against another team of promise the next Saturday.

Few "Soft Spots"

Gone are the schedules in which the major team builds toward an undefeated season. Gone are the succession of "soft spots" in which the major club rests between imoprtant games. The little fellows aim for one another after early season conflicts, and the big fellows smash head on through more than half of their schedules.

No game in the East is comparable to the Harvard-Yale clash at New Haven next Saturday. These two have a series of games founded on unequaled tradition. That the Eli has been beaten only once and that Harvard has yet to win a major game means nothing. When the Crimson and Blue come together, it is freely admitted everywhere that anything can happen.

The title of the former "Big Three" in involved, since Yale blotted out the hope of Princeton last Saturday, 26 to 23, and the Harvards tied the Tigers previously, 14-14. Termed the former "Big Three" because there are too many in the eastern "Big" class to limit that distinction to these three. The largest attendance of the season is looked for at the Bowl.

Did Not Know Yale

That triumph of the Eli against Princeton naturally came somewhat as a surprise. The Tigers have a great team and unquestionably pointed for Yale. What they had in the way of football perfection they lacked in Eli resourcefulness and spirit. The reliable authority who rumored Yale as "over the top" following the Brown game, just did not know Yale.

Trailing 16 to 7 at the end of the half the Yales came out in the third period to sweep the Tiger o: its feet, taking the lead, 20 to 16. Then Princeton tallied again in the fourth period and the Yales provided one more unstoppable rush to the Tiger goal to win 26 to 23. Clint Frank and Capt. Larry Kelley provided the motivating power behind the Yale "never-give-up" football.

In the Harvard stadium some 40,000 viewed a dramatic battle in which Navy nosed out Harvard, 20 to 13. Nosed out, because the Crimsons narrowly missed a touchdown pass in the closing minutes after staging a thrilling comeback. The Crimson trailed 13 to 0 at the half and 13 to 6 beginning the fourth period and then fought from behind a 20-6 to a 20-13 final.

Army Eleven Smothered

Apart from Yale-Princeton and Navy-Harvard, the big game of the East Saturday was that in which Notre Dame took advantage of game "breaks" to smother Army, 20 to 6. The Irish established a six-point lead at the half, added 14 more in the third period and Army produced a late scorer of six points in the final.

In the opening minutes it looked like a rout for Army. The Cadets rolled over the Irish until the attack stalled on the six-yard line and when the Notre Dame players recuperated they took matters in their own hands. Had Army scored on that first rush no one knows what the effect might have been.

Dartmouth ran into trouble with the Cornell sophomores in the first half, leading only 7-6, but took command in the second half to triumph 20-6. Columbia proved too strong for Syracuse and walked off Baker Field with a 17-0 victory. Duquesne, conqueror of Pittsburgh earlier in the season, vindicated that upset by beating Carnegie, 13-0, in preparation for the game with undefeated Marquette next Saturday.

Pittsburgh Scores Again

Pittsburgh continued its good work by defeating the powerful Nebraska Cornhuskers at Lincoln 19-6. Penn encountered real opposition from Penn State but emerged with a 19-12 margin. Temple topped Villanova by a scant 6—0 score and Manhattan subdued Georgetown, 13-0. Other major victories saw New York University beat Rutgers, 46-0; Holy Cross roll over Brown 32-0; and Boston College halt Western Maryland, 12-7, in which officials were harangued by Gil Dobie.

New England results apart from those already mentioned saw Williams upset by Amherst, 14-13; Bowdoin upset by Tufts 13-0; Boston University take Clarkson, 14-7; Northeastern nosed out by Connecticut State, 14-13; Middlebury and St. Anselm's remain undefeated beating Vermont 20-0 and Arnold, 46-0, respectively. Mass State trounced Rensselaer 40-0 and New Hampshire and Springfield tied, 0-0.

Ernie Never's Lafayette eleven continued its backward march losing to Moravian, 28-7, and Eskie Clark, new athletic director remains behind the fence.

Game Canceled By Guarantee Debate

American Professional Football Standing

	W	T	L	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Cleveland	4	2	1	109	56	.800
Boston	7	0	3	120	87	.700
Pittsburgh	3	1	4	78	65	.500
New York	4	2	3	60	67	.571
*Rochester	1	0	6	41	113	.143
Brooklyn	0	1	4	42	62	.000

*Rochester team disbanded; games retained in standing pending official decision on their elimination.

Result Nov. 15

Boston 12, New York 7.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 16 (AP)—The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette said last night the football game, scheduled for yesterday afternoon between the Cleveland Rams and the Pittsburgh Amerks, in the American Professional League, was called off because the Cleveland team's $3000 guarantee was not paid before the game.

The newspaper said Buzz Wetzel of the Ohio club, told a reporter after the teams left for their dressing rooms: "Dick Guy phoned me early this week to try to shift the game to Cleveland, but we have built up a big following there and did not want to spoil things by overplaying our hand because they are patronizing us well.

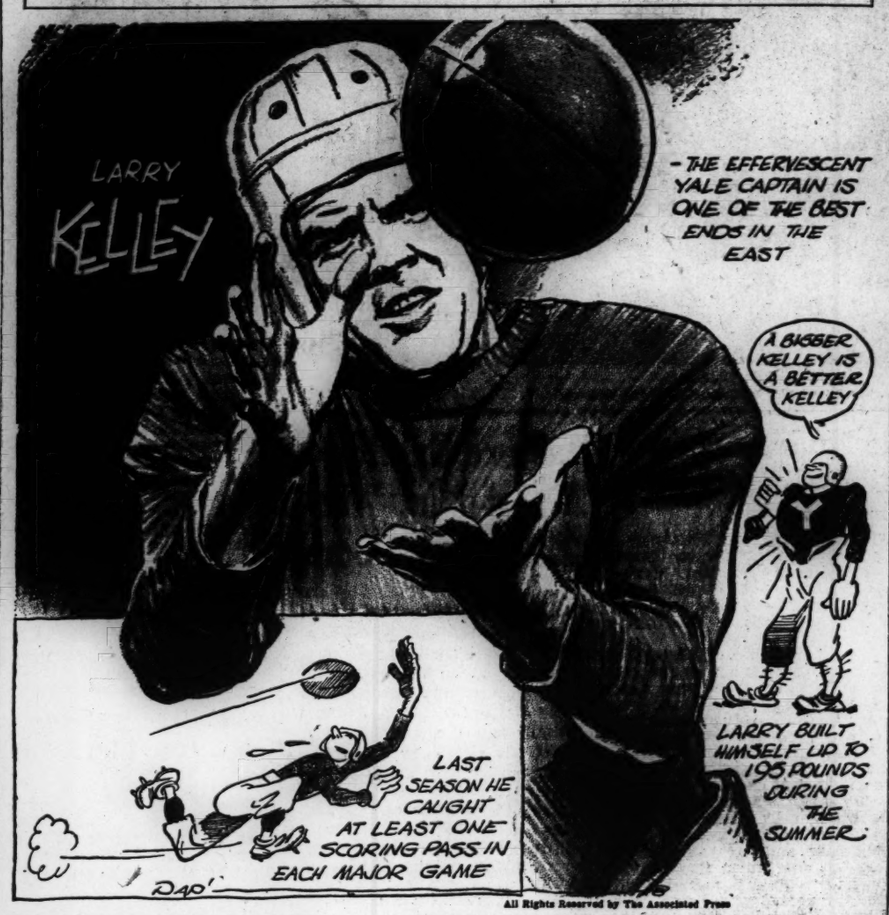
"I asked for our full guarantee before the game, because I realized they weren't going to draw it at the gate. . . ."

Guy, president of the Pittsburgh club, was quoted by the newspaper as saying: "Cleveland did not want to play this game. They are in first place and are determined to win the championship, and they were afraid we would beat them. . . . We would have paid off after the game regardless of the gate receipts."

Cleveland is leading the league, now in its first season.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (AP)—The Boston Shamrocks of the American Professional Football League took the measure of the New York Yankees at the Yankee Stadium in the teeth of a chill wind yesterday afternoon, 12 to 7. Attendance was 16,000.

Big Boy Blue - - - —By Pap'


LARRY KELLEY
- THE EFFERVESCENT YALE CAPTAIN IS ONE OF THE BEST ENDS IN THE EAST
A BUSSER KELLEY IS A BETTER KELLEY
LARRY BUILT HIMSELF UP TO 195 POUNDS DURING THE SUMMER
LAST SEASON HE CAUGHT AT LEAST ONE SCORING PASS IN EACH MAJOR GAME
DAP'

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College Football Results

East

Albright 26, Lebanon Valley 7.
Allegheny 7, Westminster 7.
American 12, Johns Hopkins 6.
Amherst 14, Williams 13.
Bethany 49, Morris Harvey 0.
Bloomsburg T. 7, E. Stroudsburg T. 0.
Boston U. 14, Clarkson 7.
Boston C. 12, West Maryland 7.
California T. 13, Clarion 0.
Canisius 6, Niagara 2.
Catholic 7, N. C. State 6.
Cheyney T. 25, Dover 0.
Columbia 17, Syracuse 0.
Conn. State 14, Northeastern 13.
Dartmouth 20, Cornell 6.
Davis Elkins 29, Shenandoah 0.
Duquesne 13, Carnegie Tech 0.
Drexel 7, Delaware 6.
F. & M. 71, Dickinson 10.
George Washington 50, Catawba 0.
Gettysburg 7, Ursinus 7.
Glenville S. T. 27, Shepherd 0.
Green Mt. (J. C.) 40, Vermont (J. C.) 7.
Holy Cross 32, Brown 0.
Ithaca 12, Grove City 7.
Lehigh 26, Muhlenberg 6.
Lockhaven T. 14, Mansfield T. 6.
Manhattan 13, Georgetown 0.
Mass. State 40, Rensselaer P. I. 0.
Miami 14, Marshall 7.
Middlebury 20, Vermont 0.
Montclair T. 12, Trenton T. 0.
Moravian 28, Lafayette 7.
Morgan 7, Hopkins Institute 6.
Mt. St. Mary's 39, Gallaudet 0.
Navy 20, Harvard 13.
New Hampshire 0, Springfield 0.
New River State 14, Bridgewater 12.
N. Y. U. 46, Rutgers 0.
Notre Dame 20, Army 6.
Pennsylvania 19, Penn State 12.
Potomac State 6, Fairmont 0.
Randolph Macon 20, Haverford 0.
St. Anslem 46, Arnold 0.
St. Bonsventure 14, LaSalle 7.
St. John's (Md.) 12, Swarthmore 0.
St. Joseph's 13, C. C. N. Y. 0.
St. Thomas 13, St. Vincent 6.
Shippensburg T. 14, Indiana S. 0.
Slippery Rock 14, Thiel 6.
Trinity 60, Norwich 0.
Tufts 13, Bowdoin 0.
Temple 6, Villanova 0.
Union 18, Hamilton 0.
Upsala 13, Juniata 6.
Virginia M. I. 13, Maryland 7.
Waynesburg 21, Geneva 0.
West Chester T. 41, Washington 6.
West Liberty 7, Concord 6.
Wesleyan 35, Rochester 19.
Yale 26, Princeton 23.

West

Alma 7, Hillsdale 0.
Augustana 13, Monmouth 12.
Augustana (S. D.) 46, Sioux Falls 0.
Baldwin-Wallace 46, Akron 7.
Ball State 7, Hanover 0.
Bradley 20, Knox 0.
Butler 13, West. Mich T. 7.
Capital 13, Otterbein 6.
Case 7, Wittenberg 0.
Cedar Falls T. 6, Morningside 0.
Emporia 6, Oklahoma Baptist 0.
Concordia 6, North Park 6.
Culver Stockton 33, Carthage 0.
Dayton 6, John Carroll 0.
Defiance 25, St. Mary's 0.
Denison 33, Oberlin 0.
Detroit 16, Xavier 0.
Detroit Tech 10, Central S. T. 7.
Emporia T. 19, Wichita 13.
Eureka 6, Illinois S. N. 0.
Heidelberg 7, Toledo 0.
Hope 6, Alliance 0.
Illinois (B) 16, Notre Dame (B) 6.
Illinois Wesleyan 39, Elmhurst 6.
Indiana 20, Chicago 7.
Iowa T. 6, Morningside 0.
James Millikin 6, Illinois C. 0.
Kalamazoo C. 20, Olivet 0.
Kansas State 47, Iowa State 7.
Kent State 32, Ashland 7.
Kenyon 31, Hiram 6.
LaCrosse T. 0, St. Olaf 0.
Lincoln 6, Ky. State I. C. 6.
Manchester 14, Franklin 0.
Marietta 20, Muskingum 18.
Marquette 33, Mississippi 0.
Michigan S. N. 19, Indiana State
Michigan State 41, Kansas 0.
Minnesota 47, Texas 19.
Missouri 21, Oklahoma 14.
Mt. Union 27, Adrian 0.
N. D. State 7, South Dakota 0.
Northwestern 9, Michigan 0.
Ohio Northern 7, Bowling Green 7
Ohio State 13, Illinois 0.
Ohio 7, Ohio Wesleyan 0.
Pittsburgh 19, Nebraska 6.
Principia 20, Wentworth M. I. 13.
Purdue 13, Iowa 0.
Rio Grande 12, Alfred Holbrook 0.
River Falls T. 6, Milwaukee T. 0.
Rose P. I. 14, Oakland City 0
Rust 34, Oklona 6.
St. Viator 13, DeKalb T. 0.
Springfield T. 13, Missouri Mines 13.
Tulsa 21, Drake 6.
Valparaiso 6, Evansville 0.
W. & J. 33, Wooster 6.
Wabash 13, DePauw 0.
Washington 33, McKendree 0.
Wayne 14, Buffalo 6.
Western Reserve 7, West Virginia 0.
Wilberforce 13, Bluefield 2.
Wisconsin 27, Cincinnati 6.
Wright (J. C.) 13, Wilson 6.
Ypsilanti 19, Terre Haute T. 13.

South

Alabama 20, Georgia Tech 16.
Allen 6, Georgia State 0.
Appalachian T. 23, East Tenn. T. 7.
Arkansas 17, Southern Methodist 0.
Arkansas State 2, Langston 0.
Arkansas S. T. 54, West Tenn. T. 0.
Baylor 13, Oklahoma A. & M. 0.
Bishop 19, Prairie View 0.
Boone T. 23, Johnson City T. 7.
Bowling Green T. 7, Richmond T. 0.
Chattanooga 13, Citadel 0.
Conway T. 54, Memphis T. 0.
Davidson 27, Centre 0.
Duke 27, North Carolina 7.
Elon 25, Emory and Henry 6.
Florida A. & M. 9, S. C. State 0.
Florida 18, Sewanee 7.
Furman 33, South Carolina 6.
Georgia 12, Tulane 6.
Guilford 6, E. C. T. U. 0.
Hardin Simmons 31, Howard Payne 0.
J. C. Smith 13, North Carolina C. 13.
Kentucky 7, Clemson 6.
Ky. State I. C. 6, Lincoln 6.
Louisiana State 19, Auburn 6.
Louisiana Tech 13, Millsaps 0.
Mercer 20, Presbyterian 6.
Mississippi C. 26, Oglethorpe 0.
Montgomery T. 6, LeMoyne 0.
Morehead 14, Louisville 7.
Morehouse 13, Clarke 0.
North Carolina A. & T. 7, Lincoln 3.
Rice 34, Sam Houston T. 7.
Richmond 14, Hampden-Sydney 3.
Roanoke 13, Susquehanna 0.
Statesboro T. 12, Georgia Military 7.
St. Anthony's 21, St. Thomas 7.
Stetson 7, Union 7.
Tempe T. 19, El Paso Mines 0.
Tennessee 26, Vanderbilt 13.
Tennessee Wes. 24, Hiwasee 6.
Texas Christian 26, Centenary 0.
Texas C. 3, Southern 0.
Texas A. & I. 20, St. Mary's (Texas) 0.
Texas Wes. 13, Sul Ross T. 6.
Tuskegee 13, Wiley 2.
Virginia P. I. 7, Virginia 6.
W. & L. 13, W. & M. 7.
West Ky. T. 7, East Ky. T. 0.
West Tenn. State 7, Tenn. A. & I. 0.

Far West

Bellingham N. 18, Oregon N. 6.
California 28, Oregon 0.
Calif. Aggies 46, LaVerne 6.
Canyon T. 0, New Mexico M. I. 0.
Colorado C. 7, West. State T 0.
Colorado Mines 45, S. D. Mines 6.
Colorado State 12, Greeley T. 7.
Denver 35, Brigham Young 7.
Gonzaga 14, Portland 13.
Las Vegas 25, Trinidad (J. C.) 0.
Montana 16, Idaho 0.
Nevada 24, Chico T. 7.
N. M. Aggies 7, New Mexico 6.
Pacific Lutheran 6, Linfield 6.
Pacific 20, Albany 0.
Pomona 26, Calif. Tech 14.
Santa Clara 19, St. Mary's 0.
Stanford 20, Oregon State 14.
Texas A. and M. 20, Utah 7.
Utah State 14, Colorado 13.
Washington 12, Southern California 0.
Wash. State 32, U. C. L. A. 7.

N. E. Sidelines

Whether their teams were winners or losers, football coaches throughout New England put last Saturday's games behind them and today started preparations for this coming week end, which for many colleges, will be the finale of the season.

Coach Dick Harlow took his squad behind closed gates this afternoon and started practice for the Yale game at New Haven Saturday. If the Crimson can continue against Yale the brand of football they showed during the second half of the Navy game, the Crimson followers feel certain Harvard can defeat Yale.

Coach Harlow has ordered this week's practice sessions to be in private and even newspapermen will be barred. From this annnouncement it would indicate that Harvard will go into the Yale game loaded with trick plays. A check-up after the Navy game revealed that every player came out of the rugged contest in good shape.

Reports from the Yale camp reveal that the Eli squad came out of the Tiger fray physically fit for the Crimson. Dave Colwell, fullback and best punter on the squad, also will be ready, Maj. Frank Wandle, Yale football trainer, said last night.

Coach Dick Hanley of Boston University will have, for the first time this season, every man on the squad available for the Boston College game Saturday. The Terriers will meet the Eagles in Fenway park in their last game of the season, and the Boston University coaches will make every effort this week to groom the team for a victory over Gil Dobie's eleven. Solly Nechtem, placekick and drop-kick expert, will devote most of the week polishing up his art in this department. Coach Hanley plans to use this method of scoring whenever the opportunity occurs.

Coach Al McCoy will start preparations tonight for Northeastern's final game against Lowell Textile on Saturday. Several of the injured members of the squad will be on hand and will be worked out lightly. Ralph Freeman, star center, and Arnold Kaufman are still on the injured list and may not be able to see service in the Lowell Textile contest.

Dartmouth heads for Princeton next Saturday in the Big Green's last game of the year. Coach Earl Blaik's Indians came out of the Cornell game in excellent condition and the entire squad will be fit to give its all against an infuriated Tiger that has tasted defeat twice, and been tied once this season. If Dartmouth can win this game the Hanover eleven will win the mythical Ivy League championship.

Michigan State Out to Retain I. C.-4A Title

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (AP)—Paced by the Michigan state squad, seeking to retain the title it won last year for the third time in succession, nearly 200 strong-legged runners from 23 colleges will take the strenuous five-mile trail to fame over Van Cortlandt Park's hilly trails in the 28th intercollegiate A. A. A. A. cross-country championship races today.

The entry list numbers 204 but there undoubtedly will be a number of withdrawals before the race starts. In addition 126 runners from 17 schools are entered for the 2½-mile freshman event.

The Spartan Harriers, who have fully lived up to their nickname in the past, are favored to compile the low-point total for a five-man team again but strong competition is expected from Cornell and Manhattan. Michigan State has won two out of three dual meets, losing to Indiana, and took the Michigan intercollegiate title.

The seven runners slated to represent the Spartans include Capt. J. Nelson Gardner, who placed third in 1934 and sixth last year; Kenneth Waite, third in 1935 behind his teammate J. Edward Bechtold and Pennsylvania's Gene Venzke, neither of whom will run today; and Harry Butler, New York City Negro who also is a strong candidate for the individual title. The first five members of any team to cross the line figure in the team's scoring.

Cornell, winner of nine team titles and eight individual crowns have one outstanding candidate for individual honors in Howard Welch, who has not been beaten this season.

The Manhattan squad includes Gene Nelly and James Mortimer, who tied for the metropolitan title a week ago, but is basing its hopes mainly on its well-balanced team.

Other leading candidates for the individual crown include John Woodruff of Pittsburgh, Olympic 800-meter champion; Peter Olexy of Penn State, Wilbur Woodland of Yale, the I. C. 4-A 3000 meter champion, and Phillips Smith of Rutgers, unbeaten this fall and his college's only entrant. Andrew Zamparelli of Northeastern, New England intercollegiate champion, has withdrawn from the race.

Other teams entered are Alfred, Colgate, City College of New York, Columbia, Dartmouth, Fordham, Harvard, Holy Cross, Maine, Massachusetts Tech, New York University, Princeton, Rhode Island, Syracuse, and Union. Northeastern, Rutgers and Union are not competing for the team title as they have not entered full teams.

Providence in Tie With Philadelphia

International-American League

Eastern Division

	W	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	2	2	1	13	12	6
Providence	3	0	1	11	6	6
Springfield	1	2	2	10	14	4
New Haven	1	1	2	10	14	3

Western Division

Pittsburgh	3	1	1	18	13	7
Syracuse	3	0	1	18	10	6
Cleveland	1	0	2	6	10	2
Buffalo	0	0	3	6	13	0

Results Nov. 14

Pittsburgh 4, Syracuse 3.
Cleveland 2, New Haven 1, overtime.
Providence 5, Buffalo 1.
Philadelphia 2, Springfield 2, overtime.

Results Nov. 15

Providence 4, Philadelphia 1.
Syracuse 7, Springfield 1.
New Haven 3, Pittsburgh 3, overtime.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (AP)—The rest of the league has finally caught up with the Philadelphia Ramblers in the International-American hockey chase.

After getting no better than a tie with Springfield and a 4-1 defeat by Providence over the week end, the Quaker City skaters found themselves out of the lead today, and tied for the pace in the eastern division.

The Pittsburgh Hornets profited most by the Ramblers' reverses, and took over the league lead as well as the western division first-place by defeating Syracuse Saturday night, and tying the New Haven Eagles at 3-3 last night in a rough, bruising battle in which a total of 14 penalties were handed out.

The Providence Reds hit their stride in the week-end engagements, beating Buffalo Saturday and following up with a 4-1 thumping of the Ramblers last night. The defeat was the Ramblers' first of the season, and boosted the Reds to a tie for the eastern division lead.

Syracuse retained second place in the western sector by piling up one of the biggest scores of the season, a 7-1 edge over Springfield's Indians. Cleveland went into third place in the division, by recording its first win of the season on Saturday night, with New Haven the victim.

Field Hockey Players Sail

Amid a skirling of bagpipes and singing of Scottish and Irish songs, members of the Scottish and Irish women's field hockey teams sailed out of Boston harbor yesterday afternoon in the Cameronia bound for Belfast and Glasgow. A delegation from the United States Field Hockey Association, headed by Gertrude Hooper of Boston, president, bid the 35 players bon voyage. The tourists had played in Chicago, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Northampton, Worcester, Providence and Wellesley. At Wellesley College field Saturday, the Irish players defeated Boston, 6 to 1.

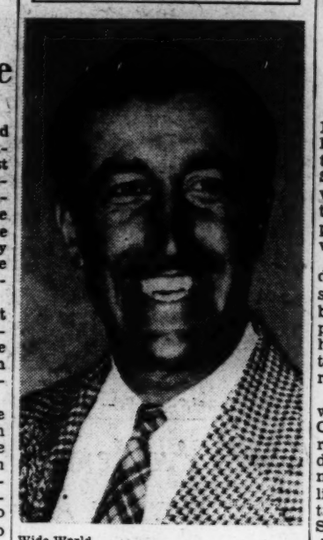
Tech Sailors Win, 78 to 28

The Annapolis Midshipmen may be at home in battleships, but in light dinghys it's a different story. At least, the Middies didn't do so well Saturday when they bowed to Tech's strong team of sailors on the Charles River Basin, 78 to 28. Used to handling heavy Star boats, the Middies found the dinghys difficult to manage under trying conditions.

Canadian Football Results

Balmy Beach 23, Hamilton Cubs 0.
Ottawa 3, Hamilton 2.
Queens 5, McGill 1.
Toronto U. 15, West. Ontario 0.

Under Pressure



Wide World

Tony Manero
Seeks P. G. A. Title at Pinehurst, N. C.

Tony Manero's Hopes Run High In P. G. A. Golf

BULLETIN

PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 16 (AP)—Fay Coleman, the 31-year-old Culver City (Calif.) entry who has been a salaried shotmaker only five years, equaled the No. 2 course record today when he shot a 68 in the first 18-hole round of the 36-hole medal test of the professional golfers' championship.

Coleman's 68, fashioned from a pair of 34's, equaled the record for the Pinehurst Country Club course made jointly last year by Horton Smith of Chicago and Ray Mangrum of Pittsburgh in the North and South open championship.

The Californian, the former pupil of Leo Diegel and conqueror of his master in the 1934 professional championship at Buffalo, never was over par any time during the round. He shot the 5th, 7th, 10th and 17th holes in one under par each and narrowly missed an 11-foot putt on the 18th for a 67 and a new course record.

PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 16 (AP)—His golfing compatriots turned the pressure on little Tony Manero today.

One hundred and seventeen contenders sought low scores in the qualifying rounds of the national P. G. A. golf championship, but the real pressure was on the slender Italian, whose "hot" streak won the last American open.

Unnoticed as the battle of Baltusrol began in June, Tony set a record pace to win with the lowest total in history. The darkest of dark horses came through.

Now the Greensboro (N. C.) pro has to show the boys his win was no fluke, that he belongs in the front ranks for keeps.

"I've tried to bring myself to a peak for this tournament, mentally and physically," he observed today. "I'm satisfied with my game now and I believe I'll do well."

Toughest Tourney

Manero has never gotten past the quarterfinals of this competition, called the toughest in the world by the pros, but he's prepared to produce this year.

Tony was called for 1:30 p. m. paired with Paul Runyan of White Plains, N. Y., and Leo Mallory of Noroton, Conn.

Today the big field took over the 18 holes of Pinehurst's noted No. 2 layout. Another 18 holes is slated tomorrow with the low 63 scorers joining Johnny Revolta in the opening match play competition Wednesday. As defending champion, Revolta does not have to enter the qualifying rounds.

In addition to Revolta, there were five other former title-holders seeking the crown again. They were Walter Hagen, five times winner and medalist a year ago, Gene Sarazen, three times victor, Leo Diegel, who has won twice, Tom Armour, and Paul Runyan.

Star-Studded Group

The star-studded group of sharpshooters also included a half dozen wearers of the American open laurels, Hagen, Sarazen, Armour, Billy Burke, Sam Parks and Manero.

The golfing Turnesas are shooting for a "grand slam."

There are seven Turnesa brothers and three of them, Jim, Joe and Mike, are seeking berths in the match play merry go round.

It's Mike's first P. G. A. tournament.

Al and Emory Zimmerman form the only other brother combination.

Four sets of brothers qualified in the sectional tests a few weeks ago, but Al Espinosa and Olin Dutra passed up the tourney. Abe Espinosa and Mortie Dutra are out on the firing line.

Another history-making angle: For the first time in the 18 tournaments, there is a southpaw threat. The left hander is Ben Richter of St. Louis, Mo.

Others assured of drawing large galleries were Henry Picard, Harry Cooper, Jimmy Hines and Jimmy Thomson.

New Hockey Ruling

MONTREAL, Nov. 16 (AP)—Official statistics on the number of shots blocked by National Hockey League goalies no longer will be kept, President Frank Calder said today. Determination of whether a blocked puck was actually a shot at the goal or merely a puck rolling in the general direction of the net is too difficult, said President Calder, for accuracy.

College Soccer Results

Amherst 2, Williams 0.
Dartmouth 4, Fitchburgh T. 0
Harvard 1, Springfield 1.
Maryland 3, Johns Hopkins 0.
Penn State 5, Temple 0.

College Cross-Country

Butler 20, Wayne 38.
Navy 20, Duke 38.

Hart Has Frenchmen Going at Top Speed

"That's the best Canadiens team I've seen in five years," said Art Ross following the 2-to-1 victory of the Bruins at the Garden last night. Some 12,000 stormed the building to view the 1936 debut of the local sextet and they were agreeably surprised by the home team and the visitors as well.

Again in control of the Canadiens, Cecil Hart was greeted on all sides by old friends who remembered him when Canadiens were a power in the league. He expressed himself satisfied that the French team will be a factor in the league race.

Howie Morenz, veteran center, who was sold down the river to Chicago and from there to Rangers, returned to his old post on Canadiens front line with Johnny Gagnon and Aurel Joliat, and looked like the Morenz of old. The addition of Roger Jenkins and Babe Siebert has strengthened the club defensively.

Too Many Weaknesses

Although Canadiens are away to a good start there is some doubt that the club will be able to hold up throughout the season. There are too many weaknesses to visualize the team as a possible champion even with Manager Hart handling the reins.

The refereeing was spotty and Hart was really incensed after the game because the officials permitted so much interference and holding. On the whole the officiating could have been improved upon, but Bill Stewart, referee in chief, kept the game well in hand and, by being a little lenient, made a game of it. It is too early in the season for the officials to bear down because players are not yet in condition.

Of course it is needless to say that Art Ross was satisfied with the showing of the Bruins. "We need a couple or three weeks yet before being right," he said. The Bruins attack suffered because the forwards are not well enough acquainted with each other's style of play yet, and the veterans such as Bun Cook, Cooney Weiland, Dit Clapper and Hooley Smith are not in condition to do their best.

Rangers Tomorrow

Each game the club looks better, and tomorrow night, when Rangers arrive, the Bruins should be better than they were against Canadiens last night.

Canadiens had a practice session at the Boston Garden this morning and left town on the noon train for New York, where they meet the New York Americans tomorrow night. Babe Siebert, Roger Jenkins and Paul Runge and Paul Haynes were happy under the management of Hart and played excellent hockey against their old team mates.

Canadiens did not bring their newest amateur recruit, George Brown, since the latter only recently donned skates following a foot accident. Jack McGill, veteran winger of the team, did not play, but will be used in New York, probably in place of Georges Mantha. W. M.

Leaders Retain Places in Race Over Week End

National Hockey League Standing

American Division

	W	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	2	2	0	12	7	6
Chicago	0	3	1	4	8	3
Rangers	1	0	2	7	8	2
Boston	1	0	1	2	3	2

Canadian Division

Americans	2	2	0	6	4	6
Canadiens	2	0	1	5	3	4
Toronto	1	1	2	10	9	3
Montreal	0	2	2	6	10	2

Results Nov. 14

Toronto 6, Chicago 2.
Detroit 2, Montreal 2, overtime.

Results Nov. 15

Americans 2, Rangers 1.
Boston 2, Canadiens 1.
Detroit 2, Montreal 2, overtime.
Chicago 1, Toronto 1, overtime.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (AP)—From the way this young National Hockey League season is going, the rest of the loop either will have to find a new doormat or discover some way of stopping the New York Americans.

Up to last season, the Amerks were the perennial pushovers for the rest of the circuit. Then Red Dutton took over as manager and gave them their orders. As a result, they made the playoffs for the first time in years.

They've apparently picked up this year where they left off last, and, at the moment, not only are in exclusive possession of first place in the International division, but also are tied with the defending champion Detroit Red Wings for the circuit's first place.

Like the Wings, they have yet to be defeated in four starts. They kept their record clear last night by nosing out the "Kid" lineup presented by their local rivals, the Rangers, 2-1, in the first battle of the intracity series. A two-goal, third-period rally put the game on ice, after the Rangers took advantage of two American penalties to go out in front in the second period.

The Wings kept pace with the Amerks in the league standings, and retained first place in the American division, by skating to a two-all tie with the Montreal Maroons—the second deadlock between the two teams by an identical score in two straight times out. Jimmy Ward banged a hard shot into the net early in the third period to give the Maroons the tie.

Toronto completed a fast week for the Leafs by tying the Chicago Black Hawks 1-1 last night to take third place in the International division, behind the Montreal Canadiens, who were nosed out by the Boston Bruins 2-1, but still retained second. The division gave the Hawks second place in the American section, with the Rangers and Bruins tied in the cellar.

Amherst Elects Mitchell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 16—Charles Willis Mitchell '39 of Syracuse, N. Y., was unanimously elected captain of the 1937 Amherst varsity football team, at a meeting of the lettermen here yesterday. Mitchell, who prepared for Amherst at Hill School in Pottstown, Penna., plays a halfback position on the eleven and does most of the passing and running. He also has won letters in basketball and baseball.

Western Division Pro Teams Best Eastern Rivals

National Professional Football Standing

Western Division

	W	L	T	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Chicago Bears	8	1	0	180	60	.889
Green Bay	8	1	0	196	87	.889
Detroit	5	3	0	177	56	.625
Chicago Cards.	2	7	0	53	122	.222

Eastern Division

Pittsburgh	6	5	0	98	157	.545
New York	4	4	1	87	123	.500
Boston	4	5	0	75	104	.444
Brooklyn	2	5	1	67	96	.286
Philadelphia	1	9	0	37	165	.100

Results Nov. 15

Detroit 38, New York 0.
Chicago Bears 26, Boston 0.
Green Bay 38, Brooklyn 7.
Cardinals 14, Pittsburgh 6.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16 (AP)—Beyond all question of doubt, the western teams held the "balance of power" today in national professional football league affairs. The four western division teams—Chicago's Bears, Green Bay, Detroit and the Chicago Cardinals—whipped four teams in the eastern section yesterday, and in a very decisive manner.

It was the second time in eight days that western teams had clearly demonstrated their superiority over eastern title contenders. Yesterday the Chicago Bears defeated Boston's Redskins, 26 to 0; Green Bay routed Brooklyn, 38 to 7; Detroit trounced New York, 38 to 0, and the Cardinals downed Pittsburgh, leading the eastern section, 14 to 6.

Boston was unable to make a single scoring gesture against the Bears, tied with Green Bay for the western division lead. The Bears scored in each period and Jack Manders kicked his sixth and seventh field goals of the season. Hewitt, Nagurski and Manders scored touchdowns.

The powerful Packers routed the Dodgers before 25,325 fans with a dazzling aerial offense to score two touchdowns in the second period and three in the third after making a field goal in the opening quarter. Brooklyn escaped a shutout by scoring on a long march in the last stanza.

Detroit, third in the western division standings, handed New York its worst beating in history. Taking advantage of Giant fumbles, and running ends and shooting passes consistently, the Lions showed the form that won them the 1935 championship. Dutch Clark and Ernie Caddel scored two touchdowns each and Ritchhart one. Presnell made two points after touchdowns and Clark made three and drop kicked a field goal.

The Cardinals, in defeating the Pirates, won their second straight game, after losing seven consecutive league starts. George Grosvenor and Ernie Smith scored for the Chicagoans and Heller for Pittsburgh, which threatened often in the last half, but lost chances on fumbles and pass interceptions.

Amusements

BOSTON

Anita Davis-Chase announces
Jordan Hall—Tonight at 8:15
ROSE HAMLIN
SOPRANO Cellus Dourherty, Accomp.
Jordan Hall—Thurs. Eve., Nov. 19
Walter Mills
BARITONE Alderson Mowbray, Accomp.

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
SAME SHOW ON BOTH SCREENS
2 — Columbia Triumphs — 2
IRENE DUNNE "Theodora Goes Wild"
also: "Craig's Wife"

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CENTER Theater, 49th St. and 8 Av.
Evgs. 8:30—55c to $3.85 New York City Mats. Wed.—55c to $2.75 Sat.—55c to $3.75

Where to Dine

BOSTON

Guide to Boston

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"I STOOD ON THE BRIDGE AT MIDNIGHT"
Eat at THOMPSON'S SPA
Where Boston Business Goes "Home" to Lunch

Going South this Winter?

If so, be sure to see the Hotel, Resort and Travel Advertisements in the December 11 issue of The Christian Science Monitor.

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Adventures of Anastasia

By Virginia Grilley

Part One

ONCE there was a dear little lady who spent hours and hours making toys out of scraps of cotton and silk or anything she found in her piece bag. Sometimes they were kittens with polka-dot ears and tails; sometimes they were lions with velvet paws and embroidery silk manes; sometimes they were funny boy and girl dolls with worsted hair and shoe-button eyes.

The nicest part of it all was that just as soon as she put in the last stitch each and every one came to life, and went journeying out into the world to find homes for themselves.

One day she thought of a toy she had never worked on before. She was very excited, and cut off a long, long piece of thread. "I will make a little monkey with a kindly face!" she said. And then how her fingers flew!

The scissors snipped and squeaked, and in ten minutes the small brown body was cut out; in another ten minutes a dashing jacket and skirt of red satin, with a saucy little hat to match; and in exactly two hours and twehty minutes by the china clock on the mantel shelf—Miss Anastasia Monkey was sitting on the sewing table looking at her with the kindliest face you ever saw! The little lady always named her toys just as mothers name their children, and "Miss Anastasia Monkey" somehow had an air to it that went with the elegant red satin dress and hat.

Beginning an Adventure

"And now," she said, trimming off a bit of thread under Anastasia's ear, "I do hope people will be kind to you, you dear little creature. I will put two tiny silver pieces in your pocket so that you will know you always have a friend."

"Thank you—oh, very much!" said Anastasia in a small monkey voice, "I won't forget what you have done for me, and I will try to be most careful of my beautiful satin suit and hat."

The little lady smiled and patted her shoulder as she opened the front door. Then she went back to her piece bag.

Anastasia thought she would take a bit of a walk before looking for a home, as it was such a bright-blue spring afternoon. She held up the shiny satin skirt carefully, and hopped along humming a gay little tune. Her new voice was still a trifle squeaky on the high notes, but it was such a very happy voice it would have made you feel like singing yourself.

What a nice place the world is, she thought, fitting the words to her song, and how glad I am the little lady made *me* today instead of a new rabbit or a kitten. Oh, I really am very, very happy.

Children stopped in their play to look at her, and some smiled in a friendly little way, and some snickered and nudged each other. But Anastasia smiled at them all because she didn't know what snickers and nudges meant.

A Monkey and a Mirror

Soon her skipping feet brought her to the street where ladies did their marketing, and a pastry shop full of the most beautiful cakes you could imagine beckoned to the passer-by. But most exciting of all was a mirror in the back of the window that made you think you saw twice as many cakes as there really were.

Anastasia had never seen a mirror before, and as she stared at it she began to wonder who the queer little creature in the red dress was. It took her thoughts completely off the cakes. She stared hard again, and all at once she knew she was looking at herself—Miss Anastasia Monkey!

Before she could stop them two big tears rolled out of her shiny glass eyes. "Why, I'm—I'm funny and homely!" she said in a little voice. Then she looked shyly in the mirror again, and wiped her eyes quickly with her small cambric paw. "But I mustn't forget my handsome red dress and hat—oh, I—I really am very, very happy."

There were many other store windows to peek in, and Anastasia lingered in front of each. What fun it was to live in a world of beautiful cakes, gay-colored ribbons, and shoes with shiny toes. But soft pink and lavender stripes were beginning to pile up in the sky, and fathers with bundles and evening papers were trudging along not seeing Anastasia at all. I must find a home before it gets dark, she thought, but there are so many it won't be hard!

She joined the crowd of hurrying feet, and soon the street of shops melted into many other little streets of green lawns and hedges, and chimneys where smoke the color of twilight rose up gently into the sky.

A gentleman was turning in at a friendly looking gate, so Anastasia hopped along in back of him, and by standing on tiptoe was able to take hold of his coat tail and give it a little tug. "Please, sir," she whispered, "would any of your children like a new toy to play with? I am Miss Anastasia Monkey."

Looking for a Home

When the gentleman looked down his face was not as friendly looking as the gate. "There are no children in this house," he growled. "I'm late for dinner—don't bother me!"

"E-xcuse me," said Anastasia politely. "I'll go next door!"

She felt quite happy and sure they would want her at this house, for there was a cozy lamp looking out into the darkness, and children's voices chirped gaily somewhere inside. She tapped gently on the door, and after a moment there was a rush of feet inside.

Suddenly the door flew open, showing a pretty young mother and three shouting children. One little boy had a shaggy toy dog in his arms, the other boy had two trains, and the little girl carried such a large doll you could scarcely see her at all.

Anastasia smiled up at them. "Good evening—would you like a new toy to play with? I am Miss Anastasia Monkey!"

"Mercy, no, my dear," said the pretty young mother shaking her head, "we have all the toys we can possibly take care of. These children have two grandmothers, ten aunts, six uncles, and one grandfather, and they never come to make a visit without bringing a toy! Sorry, but we can't help you!" The door shut with a sharp little click, and Anastasia almost toppled off the step.

"Th-thank you very much!" she said, trying not to forget her manners. It was very dark now, and how nice it would seem to be sitting on the little lady's sewing table. But that was a silly way to feel, she decided quickly.

A Lantern Over the Door

Straightening her little red hat she started down the street again, and how cheerful the houses looked as she trotted along! What were the families talking about, what were they eating for supper, and which family was waiting for Miss Anastasia Monkey? It was great fun to wonder about it, and she forgot all about the gentleman without any children, and the mother who couldn't possibly take care of any more toys!

It was hard to choose the next house, for each light seemed like a pleasant face that called out, "Come in, Miss Anastasia Monkey, we are happy to welcome you!"

Suddenly a thought came to her. She would count the way children do when they are playing a game.

"Eeny — meeny — miney — MO!" Her little brown finger pointed into the dark, and how delightful it was to find that "Mo" was a house that not only had a lantern over the door to make the traveler feel cheerful and happy, but one over the gate as well? "Oh, this is it!" And Anastasia, clapping her paws together with delight, almost ran up the path.

She reached the steps in three hops and a jump, and was just about to tap on the door when there came a noise so loud and rumbly it sounded for all the world like a lion roaring.

(To be concluded next Monday)

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Anastasia Started Out for a Walk

Photo by Ruth Alexander Nichols

Friends in Books [Book Week, November 16 to 21]

When mother takes me on her knee
This is what she says to me:

"Long ago when I was small,
And hadn't thought of you at all,
I used to sit and read like you—
Little Bo-Peep and the boy in blue,
Jemima Puddle Duck, Johnny Crow
Up and down my page they'd go,
The Great Panjandrum, and Lancelot
And all the Knights at Camelot."

And now, you know, the whole world over,
Children are reading from cover to cover,
From Palestine to the China Sea,
Books about children just like me!
Books about Indians, Esquimaux,
And little deer in the arctic snow.
From London to Memphis, Tennessee,
They are reading—just like me.

Just like me, as the world turns over,
Time is making some new book lover.
Someone, perhaps, in Timbuktu
Is learning like me what words can do.
As in the present, so in the past,
Books are friends that will always last,
And back as far as I can see
Children were reading—*just like me!*

The Cookies That Made Thanksgiving

"HUM-HUM-HUM!" Dot's voice went up and down the scale to sing a happy song. Dot was packing some little sugar cookies in a pretty box to take to Grandma. Mother and Daddy and Dot were going to spend Thanksgiving with Grandma and Grandpa.

Grandma and Grandpa lived in a little town along the lake shore.

"Could I make some of my sugar cookies to take to Grandma?" Dot had asked early that morning. "I want to show her what a good cook I am."

"Hum-hum-hum!" Dot's smile made little red tipped-up bows of her lips. How proud she was going to be when Grandma opened the box! She put the last round cookie on top and slipped on the cover. Just in time, too, it was, for mother was calling.

"Here's Daddy with the car. We'll get an early start. Did you find your mittens? Do you have your warm scarf? It is getting colder."

All the last-minute questions! All the last-minute things! Dot ran to get her box of cookies.

When they climbed into the car she put it on the seat and slipped it close to her side for safe keeping.

Soon they were rolling along the hard roads. A soft fall of snow was covering the brown fields. They bumped over a wide bridge. It was fun to watch the white world slip by them. This was real Thanksgiving weather. As they rolled along, Dot dreamed of how she was going to surprise grandmother.

Then, just as they were drawing close to the little town, the car gave a cough and a queer hop, hop. Then bump, bump, it came to a stop. Daddy pulled up at the side of the road and stepped out.

The cold wind from off the lake all but blew the words away.

Dot pulled herself back on the seat to keep warm. Dark was falling. A light came on in the tiny house at the side of the road. Dot's toes began to get cold. Then the door of the tiny house opened and a boy came toward them with a light.

"Trouble, sir?" the boy asked as he came nearer. "Could I help you?"

Then, as he saw Dot curled on the back seat, "Wouldn't you like to go into the house and keep warm?" he asked mother.

Dot felt a little shy, but her toes were cold. She slipped down and followed the boy to the door of the tiny house. As the boy opened it, a smiling lady with a little girl came to meet them.

The house was tiny. It only had one room, but there was a warm fire in the stove and the lady pulled up one of the three chairs beside it for Dot.

"Are you going away for Thanksgiving?" the lady asked.

Dot was soon telling them about Grandpa and Grandma in the next town and the dinner they were going to have.

"Well, we have just moved here," the lady said. "We are going to be thankful just to have a roof and a fire this Thanksgiving, aren't we, Mary?"

"Oh, yes." The little girl's smile was like her mother's. It made you feel happy just to see it.

Dot sat very still for a minute. She seemed to be hearing Mary's words again. No Thanksgiving dinner, no turkey, no pumpkin pies, and yet they were happy and smiling!

Then Daddy's whistle came across the night.

"Ready!" he said to Dot. Dot thanked the lady and Mary and followed the boy's light across the yard.

"Wait," she said as he turned to go back home. She reached in and drew the pretty box of cookies from the back seat. "These are for you and Mary and your mother. Some cookies I made. I wish you a happy Thanksgiving."

"This will make it one," the boy smiled as Daddy started the car.

"It makes it a happy one for us all," said Daddy as the outside world began to slip by again.

"I'm so glad you thought of it, Dot," said mother. But Dot did not say anything. She was thinking again.

What a lovely word "Thanksgiving" was after all!

(These stories, which we can all read for ourselves, even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays each month.)

"These are for you," Dot said

Nicolai Lived in Brussa

NICOLAI was a swarthy-skinned, dark-haired little boy, with great brown eyes, who lived in the beautiful city of Brussa at the foot of the Olympus mountains, which are the highest mountains of Asia Minor, and have peaks snow capped the entire year.

On every street corner in Brussa there were fountains, for the mountains sent down cool, clear waters from the constantly melting snow. Nicolai lived with his parents in a stone house covered with white stucco and with a red tile roof. It stood on a cobbled stone street that was lined with tall, blue-green cedar trees.

The second story of the house jutted out and the latticed windows looked out upon the rear of the house in true Oriental style. Here there was a hidden garden where gay-colored flowers bloomed in profusion.

From his room Nicolai could hear the soft whirrings of the pigeons, and he could look out upon the apricot and mulberry trees. Far in the distance he could see the great olive groves at the foot of the mountain.

Bowls of Brass

Inside the house there were low tables of wood, with designs of inlaid pearl and bowls of hammered brass. On the floor were rich rugs woven by the women of Turkey.

But although the house looked rich within, Nicolai's mother cooked on a charcoal stove in quite primitive fashion. The little stand that held the pan of piping hot charcoal was made of copper and brass and was called a mangal.

In the winter months the family ate indoors, and Nicolai's mother prepared pilaf, a dish made with rice as its base, and served with hot meat and youfka, a very thin unleavened bread, baked at home in a large, round form.

Just before eating, Nicolai moistened the bread with water so that it became flexible. Then each member of the family broke off a small piece, and used it as a means of serving himself with the pilaf or meat. It was very much like a fork, except that, being bread, it, too, was eaten. Spoons were used for the soup, but all other food was eaten with the fingers, aided by the youfka.

For dessert there were spiced grape leaves, or pistachio nuts, or a bit of sweets like baclava or helva.

In the warm summer months the family ate in the garden, sitting on a rug spread out on the ground, under the blossoming, fragrant trees.

Nicolai liked to help his father in the olive groves. With sticks he joined the other workmen in knocking the olives to the ground. Then they were loaded into small carts and taken to the presses where steam engines separated the oil from the fruit.

The Olive Festival

On the last day of the olive harvest, Nicolai's father prepared a festival feast for the workers to celebrate the gathering of the crop.

Nicolai's father took him, once in a great while, to Constantinople. There he saw the grand bazaars, the streets lined on both sides with hundreds of small shops displaying their wares.

Whole streets were given over to different products such as rugs, spices, brass pots, sweetmeats—a thousand and one objects. Nicolai liked to see the toy bazaar, with toys from all over the world, and he never forgot to bring home some small present for his little brother Achmed.

Nicolai was happy to be in Brussa and to every visitor he said, politely, "Selamoun aleikoun," which means, "Peace and mercy be with you," a fitting message for any part of the world.

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THE STORY OF Shadrach THE SQUIRREL

One of his babyhood experiences had been running into an open fireplace, whence he emerged unscathed,—not counting his whiskers. He, too, had been carried into captivity. What name more fitting then than Shadrach for this real squirrel from Kurdistan? Today, Shadrach makes his home in the New York Zoological Park, where he patiently waits for his benefactor to bring him a pocketful of pistachios, his favorite delicacy. The true account of his life is recorded in this delightful story by Jocelyn Crane in the

December Issue of

Nature Magazine
Interpreter of the Great Outdoors

Also in this December number, Carroll Dewilton Scott presents an interesting article that summarizes the plight of the condor since the pioneers began their migration into the "condor country" of California in 1850. The condor is that majestic bird that once sailed in large flocks over the wildernesses and mountain areas of California.

Other interesting and informative articles in the December issue include "Nature Decorations for Christmas," by Ann Bryant, in which novel ideas for decorating your tree and windows for the holiday season are offered, and "Comet-hunting for the Amateur Astronomer," by L. C. Peltier, who himself discovered a new comet in August and had the honor of having it named for him.

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Renewed Business Optimism Helps Recently Drooping Stocks •

Commodity and Money Markets

Stocks Jog Back For Good Gains On Recovery Road

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (AP)—Stocks jogged back on the recovery road in today's market and pushed up fractions to 2 or more points.

Business optimism coupled with lessening fears of European liquidation provided stimulation for steel, copper, motor, aircraft, merchandising and specialty issues.

Even the rails, utilities and oils did better after a hesitant start. The activity was rather small, but near the final hour leaders were around their best levels of the day. Transfers approximated 2,300,000 shares.

Steels and Motors Lead

Prominent share gainers included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Anaconda, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, Phelps Dodge, American Smelting, General Motors, Chrysler, Hudson, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, Sears Roebuck, Woolworth, Montgomery Ward, Spiegel-May-Stern, McLellan Stores, Gimbel, Santa Fe, Northern Pacific, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific, Warner Bros., Paramount, Twentieth Century-Fox, General Baking, Continental Baking "A," Purity Bakeries, U. S. Rubber, Johns-Manville, Bulova Watch, Swift & Co., and Wilson & Co.

Du Pont directors divided some of their recent General Motors "extra" with shareholders by declaring a year-end disbursement of $2 a share. In the previous quarter a 70-cent extra was paid. The stock got up about 2 points at one time, but fell back later.

Mild improvement was registered by American Telephone, Consolidated Edison, American Water Works, Radio, Westinghouse, Goodyear and Studebaker.

The financial district was awaiting further clarification of the Administration's stand on foreign buying of American securities. Some observers seemed puzzled regarding just what action could be taken to stem the inflow of funds from abroad without the co-operation of other governments.

Bonds Are Firmer

A demand for convertible corporate issues and a rally in U. S. Government obligations brightened the bond market today.

Loans with stock conversion privileges which distinguished themselves were Studebaker 6s, up around 5, and Allis Chalmers 4s, up about 4.

Around midday advances of 1-32 to around 5-32 of a point ruled in Treasury 3¼s of 1945, the 3⅜s of 1943, the 3⅛s of 1949 and the 3s of 1948.

A call for medium and low-priced rail liens brought fractional rises to Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, St. Paul 5s, Rock Island general 4s, Erie 5s and Missouri Pacific 5s. Rail loans which yielded a little included Illinois Central 4¾s, Nickel Plate 4½s and Southern Railway 4s.

Limited rises were scored by American & Foreign Power 5s, Armour 4½s, Hiram Walker 4¼s, International Hydro Electric 6s, Shell Union 3½s and Walworth 4s.

The foreign division was inactive with small gains and losses about even. German 4½s were up a little. Italian 7s were off slightly. Argentine 6s were down a trifle.

Boston Stocks

Nov. 16, 1936

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Alles & Fish	3	3	3	3
..	Am Pneumat pf	5¼	4¾	5¼	4¼
..	Am Pneumat 1st pf	21	21	21	21
5.00	Boston Elevated	67¾	67¾	67¾	68
2.00	Bos Her-Trav	29¾	29¾	29¾	30
..	Bos & Me pr pf	30½	30¼	30½	31
..	Bos & Me pf B	10½	10½	10½	..
..	Bos & Me st A pf	10½	10½	10½	..
..	Bos & Me st B pf	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
..	Bos & Me st C pf	11½	11½	11½	11½
..	Copper Range	11⅜	10⅞	11⅜	11½
6.00	Eas Gas & F pf	57¼	56⅛	57¼	55½
4.50	Eas G&F pr pf	57¼	56⅛	57¼	55½
..	East Mass R adj	67	67	67	65¾
8.00	Edison Elec	47⅜	..	..	47⅜
1.30a	Employer's Group	23¾	23¾	23¾	24⅛
2.00	First Nat Stores	54¼	53⅝	54	53⅝
..	Gilchrist Co	16	15	16	14⅞
..	Hath Bak A	8½	8½	8½	9
..	Hath Bak pf	56	55½	55½	55½
..	Isle Royal	27	27	27	27
..	Mass Util Assn	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2⅜
..	Nor Rac C	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
6.00	NE Tel & Tel	73¾	73¾	73¾	..
..	Nor Butte	138½	138	138	137
..	Old Colony RR	57c	52c	57c	55c
..	Quincy Mining	17½	17½	17½	17½
.90a	Reece Butt H	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
.40	Shawmut Assn	14¾	14⅛	14¾	14⅜
4.50a	Torrington	99⅞	99½	99⅞	99⅞
..	Un Cop L&M	40c	40c	40c	45c
..	Utah M&c	1	1	1	..
6.50a	United Shoe M	93¾	93¼	93¾	93½
..	Unit Gas	6⅞	6⅞	7	7
..	Warren Bros	33	32	33	33
..	Warren Bros	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10½

apartly extra.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs of Record
Increased				
Beech-Nut Packing	$1	..	Jan. 1	Dec. 12
Pitts'bg Screw & Bolt	40c	..	Dec. 21	Nov. 24
Extra				
Beech-Nut Packing	25c	..	Jan. 1	Dec. 12
Greyhound Corp	75c	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 10
Initial				
James Talcott, Inc.-new*	10c	..	Jan. 2	Nov. 24
Do new†	5c	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 18
Special				
Beech-Nut Packing	$1	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 27
Plymouth Fund, Inc., A	1c	..	Dec. 28	Dec. 21
Regular				
City Ice & Fuel	50c	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Pub. Serv. Elec & Gas pf	$1.25	Q	Dec. 19	Nov. 20

*Applicable to presently outstanding shares.

†Applicable to shares to be outstanding as of Dec. 18.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Wheat					
Dec	1.16¾	1.18¼	1.16⅝	1.18¼	+.01⅛
May	1.14¼	1.15⅝	1.14	1.15⅝	+.01⅜
July	1.00⅞	1.02⅜	1.00¾	1.02⅜	+.01⅜
Corn					
Dec.	1.02⅛	1.03⅜	1.01⅜	1.01¾	+.01¼
May	.95⅛	.97⅛	.95½	.97⅛	+.01⅛
July	.92¼	.93⅜	.92¼	.93¾	+.01
Oats					
Dec.	.43⅜	.44⅛	.43⅜	.44⅛	+ ⅛
May	.43⅜	.43⅝	.43	.43⅜	+ ⅛
July	.40	.40½	.40⅛	.40½	+ ⅜
Rye					
Dec.	.90½	.93	.90½	.92¾	+ ⅜
May	.86⅜	.89½	.86⅜	.89	+.02¾
July	.79⅜	.82¼	.79⅜	.82¼	+.03¼

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
November	1.09⅛	1.08¼	1.09	+ ½
December	1.06½	1.05½	1.06⅜	+ ½
May	1.08	1.06⅜	1.07⅞	+ ⅝
July	1.06⅜	1.05¼	1.06½	+ ⅝

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (AP)—Wool top futures closed steady, 1 lower to 15 higher.

	High	Low	Last
December	106.5	105.5	105.6b
May	107.5	107.5	105.6b

b—Bid.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Nov. 16	Last Nov. 14
70	42	Abraham & Str (1.80)	69	69	69	69
74¾	59	Acme Steel (4)	69½	69½	69½	..
15⅝	9⅝	Adams Express (.20b)	13⅛	14¾	14⅞	14¾
35¾	17⅞	Adams Millis (1¼b)	28⅜	28	28¼	..
37¼	22⅛	Addressograph (1)	33½	33¾	33½	..
21½	1½	Advance Rumely	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	3½
86½	58	Air Reduction (1¶)	83⅞	83½	83⅞	83¾
6½	2	Airway Elec App	4	3⅝	4	3⅝
17⅝	13	Alaska Juneau (.60¶)	15¾	15½	15½	15⅝
60⅛	12⅜	Allegany Corp (b)	4½	4½	4½	..
60	12½	Allegany pf xw (b)	60½	57¾	60	59
50½	12¾	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	59	58	59	58
49½	27	Alleghany pr pf (h)	59	58	59	58½
40⅜	26⅜	Alleghaeny Steel (1.40)	48½	47¾	48½	46
245	157	Allied Chem (6)	38	37¾	38	37⅜
32½	23	Allied Mills (½b)	234½	232½	233¾	236
20½	8¾	Allied Stores	33	32½	32½	32
71½	35⅜	Allis Chalmers (1½)	19⅞	19¼	19¼	19¼
34½	19¾	Alpha Port Cem (1)	68⅜	66¼	68⅜	66¼
4⅞	4	Amal Leather	33	32½	32½	32½
36	31¾	Amal Lither pf	4⅜	4¼	4¼	..
79	49	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	32	32	32	31¾
55½	37	Am Bank Note (1)	79	78¼	79	77
72	65	Am Bank Note pf (3)	42	41	41	41¾
66	40	Am Brake S&F (1.60)	72½	72½	72½	..
140	124	Am Brake S&F pf (5¼)	66	66	66	68
137½	115¾	Am Can (4¶)	140	138	138	..
169½	162¼	Am Can pf (7)	125¼	125½	125¼	124¾
64⅞	30	Am Car & Fdry	164½	164½	164½	..
52½	37⅝	Am Car & F pf	51¾	51	51	51
69⅞	31	Am Chain (1b)	89	88¾	88¾	88¼
113½	87⅝	Am Chicle (4¶)	68	67¾	68	66¾
34	28	Am Coal	106	105	106	..
14½	7½	Am Colortype	28	27	27	28
34½	20½	Am Com Alcohol	13⅝	13	13⅝	12¾
32	16⅛	Am Crystal Sugar (⅓b)	34⅜	33¾	33¾	33½
101	89	Am Crys Sug 1pf (6)	27¾	27¼	72½	27
5	3½	Am Encaustic T	99¼	99	99¼	..
51⅝	6½	Am & For Pow	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4½
42¾	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	7	6⅝	6⅞	6½
19¼	25	Am & For Pow (6)	39	38¼	39	37
21½	12	Am & For Pw (2pf	48½	45⅝	48¼	46
8⅜	4⅜	Am Hawaiian (1)	17⅜	16½	17½	..
46	31⅛	Am Hide & L	19	18	19	19
42¾	37	Am Hide & L pf (3)	6	5⅞	6	5¾
4⅞	2⅛	Am Home Pr (2.40)	34¾	34¼	34¼	..
24	16½	Am Ice	50	49¾	50	49¾
15½	9⅝	Am Ice pf (2)	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅝
39⅜	23½	Am International	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	..
107	66	Am Locomotive	14⅝	14½	14⅝	14½
29⅞	21	Am Loco pf	35¾	35½	35⅝	35
15	10	Am Mach & Fy (1¶)	106	104	104¼	..
54⅞	27	Am Mach & Met (.40b)	24	23¼	24	23
14⅜	7½	Am Metal	11½	..	11⅛	10¾
74½	36⅜	Am Power & Lt	52½	48½	52½	49
87⅛	43	Am P&L 5% pf (5)	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	10⅛
27⅜	18¾	Am P&L 6% pf (b)	66½	63⅛	66½	63
165½	157	Am Radiator (.15b)	79	76⅞	79	..
37	23¾	Am Radiator pf (7)	22½	22	22½	22
45	25⅜	Am Rolling Mill (1.20¶)	162½	162½	162½	..
28¼	18	Am Shipbuilding (2)	35¼	34½	35¼	34⅜
103	56¾	Am Seating	99½	97½	99½	96⅝
152¾	136½	Am Smelt & Ref (2)	27⅜	26¾	26⅞	26⅜
73½	57¼	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	99½	97½	99½	96⅝
144	133	Am Snuff (3¶)	146¾	146¾	146¾	146¾
53	20½	Am Snuff pf (6)	64¼	64	64	64
145½	107¾	Am Steel Fdries (1b)	137	137	137	..
36	24¾	Am Steel F pf (7)	52⅜	50⅝	52	51
43⅝	28¾	Am Stores (2)	136	136	136	..
26⅜	20⅝	Am Sugar Ref (2)	28¾	28½	28½	28¾
184¾	149½	Am Sum Tobacco (1¶)	57	57	57	58¾
102½	87	Am Tel & Tel (9)	25⅝	25	25½	25
104	88½	Am Tobacco (5)	183⅜	182¾	183⅜	192
150	136	Am Tobacco B (5)	98⅞	98½	98⅞	98¼
15⅝	8⅞	Am Tobacco pf (6)	100⅜	100	100¼	100¼
27¾	19⅛	Am Type Fdrs	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	..
11½	7¾	Am Kat W & E (.40b.	15½	14⅜	15¼	14½
70⅝	57¾	Am Woolen	25½	24⅜	25½	24¼
2	3⁄4	Am Woolen pf (3q)	9¾	9¼	9½	9¼
10	4½	Am Writ Pap (h)	62⅜	60½	61¾	60
7¾	3½	Am Wr P pf (h)	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
55⅞	28	Am Zinc Lead&S	6	6	6	6
87	35	Anaconda Cop (1)	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
76¾	15½	Anaconda Wire (2¶)	51	49⅜	50⅜	49
43	9	Anchor Cap (.60)	86	83	86	82
50	37	Anchor Hock Glass	20½	20⅛	20⅛	19¾
110½	105¼	Anchor Post Fence	33¼	32	32¾	31⅝
73⅞	45⅝	Andes Copper	43⅜	43	43¼	..
84	66¼	Archer Daniels (2¶)	109½	109½	109½	109
62⅝	47¼	Armour Del pf (7)	6	5¾	5¾	5¾
18	7½	Armour Ill	80¼	80¼	80¼	..
22½	8⅛	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	59	58½	58½	58½
18	7½	Armstrong Cork (1½¶)	18⅜	18	18¼	18¼
25⅛	16½	Arnold Constable (½)	26½	25½	26½	25¼
107	90¾	Artloom Corp	75⅞	74¾	75	74½
44¾	21⅝	Asso Dry Goods	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	..
31½	11	Atchison T&SF (2e)	43½	42⅝	43	42⅜
54¾	13½	Atchison pf (5)	29½	29½	29½	..
35⅛	26⅜	Atl Coast Line	50¾	50¼	50¼	50
79¾	48	Atl Gulf & WI	31½	31⅜	31¼	31
127½	112	Atl Gulf&WI pf	78⅛	78	78	75
30½	14	Atl Refining (1¶)	128⅛	128	128½	127½
54¼	26⅝	Atlas Powder (2¶)	17¼	16½	16½	14⅝
10¼	5⅜	Atlas Powder pf (5)	32½	31½	32	31½
7¾	4⅜	Atlas Tack (¾b)	8⅛	7¾	8	8
		Auburn Auto	43½	42½	43½	..
		Austin Nichols	6¾	6¼	6¾	6¼
		Austin Nichols A				
		Aviation Corp Del				

—B—

6⅞	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	5⅞	5½	5⅝	5½
78	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	80½	79	80½	76½
26½	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	22⅞	21⅞	22¼	21½
11¼	21	Balt & O pf	35¼	34	34½	33½
5⅝	2⅜	Bald Asd (h)	5¾	5¼	5½	5
77¾	33¾	Bald Asd pf (h)	79½	78½	79¼	77
34¾	21	Barbr Co (1⅛b)	25½	25¼	25⅛	..
25¼	13¼	Barker Bros	23½	22¼	23¼	..
20⅜	14⅛	Barnsdall A (.80)	10½	19¼	19⅜	19⅜
22¼	15¾	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	20⅜	20	20⅜	20⅛
28⅜	18	Beatric Cream (1)	27½	27½	27½	26½
105	100	Beatrice Cr pf sww	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	..
79	85	Beech-Nut Pack (4¶)	99½	98	99½	97¾
16¼	13½	Belding Hem (1)	14½	14	14½	14
32⅜	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1⅛b)	29⅞	29¼	29¼	29½
25¼	19	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½¶)	23	22⅞	23	22⅞
77	48	Best & Co (2½)	70¾	70¾	70¾	69½
76⅜	45¾	Beth Stel	72¼	70⅝	72	70½
19⅞	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	19¼	19	19¼	19¼
129	107½	Beth2Steel 7% pf (7)				
60¼	23	Bigelow Sanford (1)	129½	129½	129½	129
20¼	14½	Blaw Knox (.60)	56¾	56¾	56¾	57
32¼	18¼	Black & Decker	19¼	19	19⅛	19
38½	18¼	Boomingdale (1b)	31	29¼	31	..
31¼	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	36	36	36	34⅜
63½	41	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	30¾	29⅜	30⅜	29⅜
100½	80⅛	Bon Ami A (4)	49	48½	48½	48½
45½	39	Bon Ami B (2½)	94½	92	94½	92
329⅜	265⅜	Borden (1.60)	45½	45	45½	45½
89	64	Borg Warner (3¶)	28¾	28¼	28⅛	28¼
11½	6	Boston & Maine	86⅜	85½	86¼	84¾
18⅞	12⅛	Bridgeport Brass (.40¶)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	..
64⅞	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2¶)	16⅝	16	16	16
69	47½	Briggs & Strat (3)	63¼	61¾	63	62½
58¼	40¼	Bristol Myers (2¶)	51⅞	51¾	51⅞	52
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Man T (4)	47	47	47	..
51½	33½	Brooklyn ueens	56¼	55⅞	56¼	..
67	44½	Brooklyn Q pf (3g)	7¼	7⅛	7¼	..
21⅞	10⅝	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	..
18½	8⅞	Brunswick Balke	51	50½	51⅜	50
115	107½	Bucyrus Erie	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	16¼
15⅞	9⅛	Bucyrus E cv pf (7)	109	109	109	108½
14	8¾	Budd Mfg	12¾	12¼	12½	12⅜
33½	20¾	Budd Wheel	11¼	10⅝	11	10⅝
54⅞	11½	Bullard (⅓b)	33⅜	32	33¼	32
34⅛	25	Bulova Watch	57¼	55	57¼	54½
2	2⅛	Burroughs Add (.60¶)	31⅜	31¼	31¼	31
32	8¼	Bush Term (h)	7¾	6¾	6⅞	7⅜
31¾	14⅛	Bush Term deb (h)	30¾	28¾	28¾	30¾
6⅜	2⅝	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	3½	30	30½	30
25⅛	16½	Butte Cop & Zinc	4¾	4½	4½	..
84	54⅞	Byers pf	22	21¾	21¾	21¾
33	22	Byrne Jackson (1¶)	75½	75	75	..
			31½	30¾	31	31

—C—

43¾	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	41½	40½	41½	40¾
1⅞	⅝	Callahan Z & L	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1¾
16½	6	Calumet & Hecla (½b)	14½	13¾	14½	13¾
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1¶)	39¾	38¼	39¼	38¼
20¼	10⅞	Canada Dry	16	15½	15¾	15¾
64	37	Canadian Pacific	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛	17¾
18½	12¾	Cannon Mills (2b)	14¾	14½	14¾	14
9¾	6¾	Capital Admin (½b)	63½	62½	63½	61
91	54¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	17¾	17	17	..
32¼	21¾	Caterpillar Trac (2¶)	77⅛	75⅞	75⅞	77⅛
32⅝	19	Celanese Corp (⅓b)	88	87¼	88	88
8	5⅝	Celotex Co	28½	28	28¾	27½
83⅜	65¾	Central Aguirre (1½¶)	32¾	32	32	32
143	116	Central Foundry	32	32	32	32
10⅜	6½	Case Thresh pf (7)	73¼	71½	73¼	71½
74	47¾	Century Ribbon	135	135	135	..
18¼	8¼	Cerro de Pasco (4)	11	10½	10⅝	10
26⅛	19	Certain-Teed (n)	70½	68⅞	70½	67¾
69	68	Certain-Teed pf (6)	16	15⅜	15¾	15½
88	68½	Champion P & F (1)	69	68½	69	68
100	59	Checker Cab Mfg	25⅜	25¼	25¼	25¼
77¾	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	60	60	60	60
43⅜	27⅛	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	96¼	96	96¼	97
12⅜	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	73⅞	72	72¾	73⅜
33⅞	25⅜	Chi Mail Order (1½¶)	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
27⅛	1½	Chi Milk & St P (h)	9¾	9¼	9⅝	9¾
57⅛	27⅛	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	33¼	33	33	33
41⅝	21⅛	Chi & N'western(h)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¾
20½	12½	ChiPneu Tool	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
3	1½	Chi Ry I P (h)	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3¼
8	3¼	Chi R&P 6% (h)	17¾	17¼	17¾	18⅛
8	3½	Chi R&P 7% (h)	2	2	2	..
30¼	17⅜	Chicksaba Cot O	5	4⅞	5	..
11⅜	7	Childs Company	5	4⅞	4⅞	4¾
50	25	Chile Copper (1)	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	..
138¾	85½	Chrysler (12b)	12¼	11¾	11¾	11⅜
20⅞	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	45⅝	45¼	45⅝	..
89½	72⅞	City Ice & F pf (6½)	136⅜	135⅝	135¾	135½
12½	4¾	City Stores	22¼	20¾	22¼	20⅝
46⅛	23¾	Clark Equipment (1.20)	89½	88¾	89	88
111¼	107¼	Cleve El 1pf2(4½)	13¼	12⅜	12⅞	12⅜
47½	33	Cleve Graph Br (2)	34¼	32½	34	32½
70½	48	Clett Peabody (1)	110½	110½	110½	..
133	84	Coca-Cola (3)	43¾	42½	43¾	..
20½	13	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	69¼	67¾	69¼	67¾
68¾	39½	Collins & Aikman	134	132½	132½	133
115¼	102¼	Collins & A pf (7)	17	16½	17	16⅜
39⅞	28⅛	Colo F&I pf	62½	62	62¼	61½
36¼	21½	Colo & Southern	116½	116¼	116½	115¼
37⅞	19½	Colo & So 1pf	35¾	34¾	35½	33⅞
36	16	Colo&So 2dpf	22	21½	21½	23
108¾	90½	Columbia Gas (.40b)	31	31	31	31
45⅛	21	Columbia Gas pf A (6)	18¼	17⅜	18¼	17⅜
51¼	42⅛	Columbia Pic vtc (1¶)	103	103	103	103
136½	94	Columbia P pf (2¾)	38½	38	38½	40⅞
84⅞	44	Columbian C vtc (4¶)	45	44¾	44¾	..
69¼	55	Comm Credit (4¶)	124¾	122	124¾	..
131½	97	Comm Inv Trr (4)	73¾	73	73¾	73⅝
24⅝	14½	Comm I Trr pf (4½)	87¾	86½	87¾	86¾
5½	2¼	Comm Solvents (.60¶)	131	130½	131	..
82	59¼	Comwlth & Co	17⅞	17½	17⅜	17⅜
13½	7	Comwlth & S pf (3)	3¾	3½	3⅝	3½
25¾	16	Conde Nast Pub	71	69	70	68½
15½	8	Congress Cigar (2½)	12½	12¼	12¼	13¼
85	65¾	Consol Cigar	19	19	19	..
4¾	2	Consol Cigar pf (7)	15	14½	15¾	..
20½	12¼	Consol Coal vtc	85	84¾	85	..
7½	4½	Consol Coal pf vtc	3½	3½	3½	3⅞
20¼	15¼	Consol Film Ind	16¾	16½	16¾	..
48¾	27¼	Consol Film Ind pf (2¾)	5	4¾	5	4½
109	107	Consol Ed NY (2¶)	17¾	17	17¾	17½
8⅞	3⅞	Consol Ed NY pf (5)	44⅞	43¾	45	43¼
15⅜	11½	Consol Laundries	107⅝	107¼	107⅝	107¼
11½	5½	Consol Oil (.60¶)	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
1⅝	⅝	Consol Rys Cu pf	13½	13¾	13⅝	13¾
26⅛	15¾	Consol Textile (h)	8¾	8½	8¾	8¾
33¾	10¾	Container n (1¶)	¾	¾	¾	¾
3	1⅜	Cont Baking A	20½	20½	20½	20¼
108	67½	Cont Baking pf	34½	32⅝	33⅝	32½
8⅞	6⅞	Cont Baking pf (8)	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
24⅜	17½	Cont Can (3¶)	107½	106½	106½	106¼
46	35⅛	Cont Dia Fibre (2)	74	73½	74	73½
1⅝	⅝	Cont Insurance (1.20¶)	22	21¾	21¾	21½
4	3⅛	Cont Motors	43½	42¾	43⅛	41¾
39	28⅛	Cont Oil (1¶)	37⅜	36¾	37⅜	36¾
66	25½	Cont Steel (1)	37¼	37	37¼	37

82½	63⅝	Corn Products (3)	74¼	73	74¼	72½
168½	158	Corn Prod pf (7)	162	162	162	..
7⅜	4	Citz	37⅞	37⅜	37⅞	37⅝
37⅞	35	Cream of Wheat (2)	7⅞	7⅛	7⅜	7
45	34	Crane Comp	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅝
35⅝	15⅝	Crosley Radio (½b)	43½	43⅜	43⅝	44¼
49⅞	46	Crown Cork pf xw (2¼)	33¼	32⅜	33	..
91½	42⅝	Crown Cork & S (2)	47	46¼	46¼	..
58⅝	46¼	Crown Cork pf ww (2¼)	87	86¾	86½	87¼
15½	7¼	Crown Zeller vtc	55½	55	55½	56
56⅝	28	Crucible Steel	14⅞	14¼	14⅜	14¼
2⅞	1¾	Cuba Co	50¾	50	50¾	49½
18½	9	Cuba Ry pf	2½	2½	2½	2
14⅛	6¾	Cuban

Business and Industry

Federal Officials Revise Upward Nation's 'Income Paid Out'

Commerce and Finance

Steel Operations Up One Point To 74 P. C. Capacity

CLEVELAND (AP)—While interest in forthcoming price advances dominated the iron and steel market, the national steelworks operating rate advanced a point to 74 per cent of capacity last week, according to the magazine Steel.

Factors contributing to the rise, the magazine said, were: automobile production exceeded 100,000 units for the first time in five months; rail awards aggregated 118,560 tons, and structural shape contracts increased by 5000 tons.

Strip Expansion

"The week brought forth additional expansion programs," it continued, "and it is now apparent that the seven continuous hot strip and sheet mills being constructed or under authorization constitute one of the most remarkable expansions for any product in any two-year period in the history of the steel industry.

"Capacity will be increased by 4,020,000 tons. Prior to 1935 capacity of such mills in this country amounted to only 4,838,500 tons."

Of the price situation, Steel said:

"Protective buying against the price advances appeared, even though the extent of the increases or the effective dates were unknown."

Heavy buying of billets and sheet bars by Ford was termed by Steel "the feature of the semifinished market recently." Other highlights the publication listed were:

Demand for Strip

"The strong demand for sheets, including numerous protective orders, has resulted in some mills becoming completely booked for the remainder of the year.

"Adjustment of quantity extras and expected price advances have augmented demand for strip.

"Tin plate mills, with production of 1936 packers' cans virtually completed, are now operating at about 90 per cent of capacity.

"Bar specifications, which have been fairly steady, show prospects of further gains."

Steel's index for the scrap market remained unchanged at $16.04.

The magazine reported operations in the Cleveland district were up 1 point to 80½ per cent; Wheeling, 3 to 92; Birmingham, 7 to 74; Cincinnati, 5 to 96, and St. Louis, 3 to 68. Pittsburgh was down 2 points to 68; Youngstown, 4 to 70, and New England, 15 to 73.

Both the finished steel composite and the iron and steel price index were reported unchanged at $53.90 and $34.60, respectively.

Farm Income Shows Big September Gain

By the Associated Press

Washington

THE Agriculture Department reported cash income to farmers from the sale of their products amounted to $754,000,000 in September, 16.6 per cent more than September last year, with all regions showing gains.

Crops brought more money than a year ago in all regions except the West North Central, but increased income from sale of livestock there offset the shrinkage, the department said.

Government benefit payments in September amounted to $6,000,000, compared with $57,000,000 last September.

For the first nine months of this year income from farm marketings was reported at $5,224,000,000, a gain of 18 per cent above the $4,830,000,000 received in the first nine months of 1935.

National Income Seen in Excess Of $60,000,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Eyeing a mounting number of dividends and salary increases, Commerce Department officials said they may have to revise upward previous estimates that the 1936 national income would total $60,000,000,000.

Officials said this estimate, made several months ago, may be pushed $1,000,000,000 to $2,000,000,000 higher because of increased wages and declared dividends.

In their discussion of national income, officials referred to "income paid out," which is the total of payments to individuals for their economic services such as labor, management or the lending of capital.

A Commerce Department report today showed that income paid out totaled $53,587,000,000 last year, the largest since the $61,704,000,000 reported in 1931 and represented 68.1 per cent of the 1929 figure.

Of income paid out last year, the greatest portion — $36,057,000,000 — went for compensation to employees. The next largest part was in withdrawals by owners from their businesses. This portion aggregated $8,701,000,000.

Per capita income of employees last year was $1201, compared with the depression low of $1097 in 1933 and $1466 in 1929.

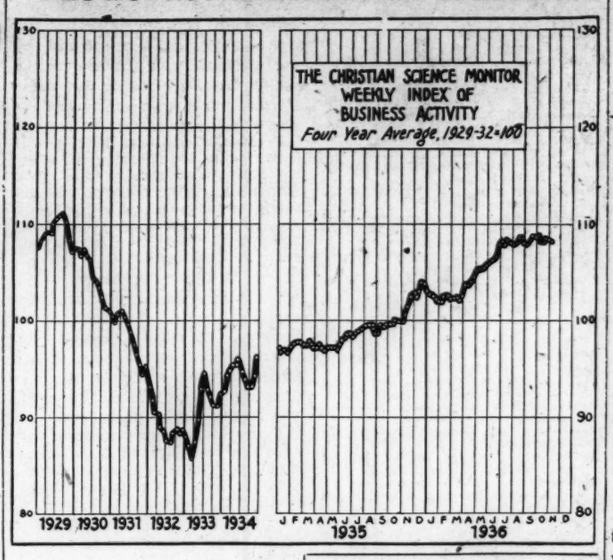
On the basis of national income above $60,000,000,000 this year, officials said, per capita income might be close to $1400.

The department report showed that in every year since 1929 income paid out exceeded income produced—that payments to individuals have exceeded the valuation of the nation's products.

Last year, income paid out exceeded income produced by $628,000,000, compared with the largest depression excess of $8,817,000,000 in 1932. In 1929, income produced exceeded income paid out by $2,402,000,000.

When income produced exceeds that paid out, it is classified by the commerce department as "business savings."

Monitor Weekly Index Shows Moderate Decline in Business



Reflecting declines in all three of its components The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity was moderately lower in the week which included Election Day. The weekly record shows that although business has been moving irregularly sidewise since early summer, it has remained relatively firm at a high level of activity. The index fell from 108.3 on Oct. 31 to 108.1 on Nov. 7 and compared with 100.7 on Nov. 9, 1935.

Miscellaneous freight car loadings were reported lower for the third consecutive week. The decline in the latest week's total, while considerably more than in the previous weeks, was only slightly more than is usual at this season.

Bank debits outside New York city rose moderately, but adjustments for seasonal and intramonthly variations lowered the index. A small decrease in both the reported and adjusted data for electric power production was recorded.

Other indicators of business, indirectly represented in the index, showed a general firmness and advances were reported.

Steel production last week was maintained at the previous week's level, around 74 per cent of capacity, and the Iron Age indicates that no sharp decline is expected in the next few weeks. Automobile demand is moving toward a peak. With an advance in steel prices forecast as a sequence to wage increases in the industry, heavy railroad orders are anticipated. Improvement in structural steel business is reported after some hesitation in recent weeks.

Retail trade advanced substantially during the week in nearly all sections. Seasonal weather spurred activity and gains of 15 to 25 per cent over a year ago were reported.

Textile production is at a high rate. There has been an increase in the volume of orders in the woolen goods industry. Cotton textile activity continues strong and some rayon plants are sold out through the rest of the year.

The opening of the New York automobile show last week has centered attention on the new models which the industry is producing. Weekly output has been advanced sharply and production of the 1937 models is estimated conservatively at 5,000,000 units, compared with 4,600,000 of the 1936 models, and 5,621,000 in 1929.

Business columns in recent days have reported an avalanche of extra and special dividend dispersements to avoid surtaxes on undistributed corporation earnings. Indications are, however, that total dividend payments this year, though well ahead of 1935, are likely to be substantially below those of 1929.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and related to the 1929-32 average as 100:

	*Nov. 7 1936	Oct. 31 1936	Nov. 9 1935
Combined index	108.1	108.3	100.7
Bk debits outside NYC	96.3	96.7	93.0
Elec power prod	129.4	129.6	114.9
Car loadings, misc.	98.8	98.7	94.3

*Preliminary.

2,500,000 Farmers Market Products Through 'Co-ops'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Some 2,500,000 farmers are now marketing some or all of their farm products through their 8400 co-operative organizations stated Gov. W. I. Myers of the Farm Credit Administration in addressing the National Co-operative Milk Producers Federation conference here today. Their sales, he said, exceeded $1,500,000,000 in the 1935-36 season, an increase of nearly $250,000,000 over the previous year.

Turning to co-operatives for the purchasing of farmers' supplies, he said that the marketing season 1935-36 will show an increase in dollar business of almost one fourth over the previous year to about $315,000,000. The number of purchasing co-operatives reported to the co-operative division of the Farm Credit Administration, he said, reached a new high this year—2112, compared with 1906 the year previous.

In recent years co-operative purchasing of farm supplies and equipment has spread to 45 out of the 48 states. At present these co-operaties are most numerous in the mid-western and northwestern states and in New York and California.

The business of 2112 farmer co-operatives, engaged primarily in purchasing, amounted to $247,000,000 during the 1935-36 season, while additional co-operative purchasing business of $68,000,000 was reported by 2360 farmers' co-operative marketing associations which sell supplies to their members as a sideline activity.

Economics in the News

(Continued from Page 1)

means are available. One sign is a rapid advance in the use of borrowed money in furtherance of stock market speculation. Another is the piling up of savings in prosperity—familiar evidence of maldistribution of income.

Clean Bill on Borrowings

As to borrowed money, the stock market appears to have a clean bill of health, though no doubt there has been a good deal of American buying of American securities on money borrowed in London. Savings are accumulating, it is true, but the current wage increases give hope that future prosperity will be shared with the worker spenders as well as with the rich savers. In itself this will curb a runaway market by reducing the profit margins of industry.

If, however, the market turns "unhealthy," there is every possibility that the present talk will become action. In the twenties most of the influential persons in Wall Street—though by no means all—talked up stocks. The emphasis of present Washington talk, on the contrary, is restraint. Times have really changed. A policeman of the stock (and commodity) markets has been installed in Washington. Those who feel the ownership of American industry should not be allowed to degenerate into a gigantic dice game—and who does not?—think of that policeman as one of the best children of the New Deal.

In the recent campaign one heard a lot about the train that Mr. Roosevelt had laid for inflation. Nothing was said about the policeman. Whether he will be able to fulfill his job when he is most wanted is a moot question. But at least economists agree that it is much less difficult to stop an inflation than to promote one. The difference has been well likened to the difference between pulling on a piece of string and pushing on it.

Such restraint would no doubt be used against the "hot money" from abroad, if that money were shown to be endangering domestic equilibrium; but, if the tri-partite currency agreement means anything at all, surely the restraint could be done only in accord with the Governments concerned.

Conference Board Says Unemployed Number 8,975,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—There has been a decline of nearly 44 per cent in the number of unemployed workers since March, 1933, according to figures given out by the National Industrial Conference Board, which estimated the total who lacked work in September, 1936, at 8,975,000. This compares with a maximum of 15,939,000 out of work in March, 1933, and an average total of 1,132,000 in 1929.

Employment in all types of enterprise in the United States in September, 1936, was 43,747,000 workers, an increase of 9,116,000 workers, as compared with the depression low of 34,631,000 employed in March, 1933. The number of employed workers in September was 3,409,000, or 7 per cent below the average of 47,156,000 workers employed in 1929.

Manufacturing Leads

Manufacturing industry has contributed most to re-employment, with an advance of 3,033,000 workers from March, 1933, to September, 1936. Agriculture was next in importance with a total of 1,488,000 re-employed workers. The construction industry has re-employed 1,358,000 workers; the service industries, 1,288,000; and trade, distribution, and finance, 1,142,000.

"Industry" in general including manufacturing, extraction of minerals, construction, transportation, and public utilities contributed 4,913,000 re-employed workers, or 54 per cent of total re-employment. Non-agricultural enterprises in general accounted for 7,628,000 workers, or more than 83 per cent of the total increase in employment.

The number of workers employed in agriculture was 500,000, or nearly 5 per cent, greater in September, 1936, than in 1929. Employment in the service industries and also in trade, distribution, and finance, in September, stood at 96 per cent of the 1929 level. Manufacturing employment stood at 87 per cent; construction at 83 per cent; the public utilities at 81 per cent; transportation at 77 per cent; extraction of minerals at 67 per cent; and forestry and fishing at 59 per cent.

4,434,000 New Workers

The task of reducing unemployment, the Conference Board points out, is not alone a problem of re-absorbing displaced workers. It also involves the placement of new arrivals into the nation's labor supply. Since 1929, about 4,434,000 potential new workers have been added to the country's labor force. The increase in new workers since 1933 approximates 2,000,000. The addition of these new potential workers accounts for the fact that since March, 1933, unemployment has declined only 7,000,000, although there has been a reabsorption in employment of 9,000,000 workers.

Roughly, one third of the unemployed in September, 1936, or 3,317,000 persons, were engaged by governmental agencies in emergency work. During 1936 the total number of workers so employed has varied between 3,200,000 and 3,700,000. The conference board points out that the significant fact about the government labor force is that its size roughly approximates the growth of new workers in the entire labor force. Whereas the entire labor force increased by 3,589,000 workers from March, 1930, to March, 1936, the number of government workers in the latter month totaled 3,684,000 persons.

G. M.'s Sales Abroad 18 P. C. Above 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—October sales of General Motors cars and trucks to dealers in the overseas markets amounted to 22,986 units, an increase of 18 per cent over the volume in October a year ago.

In the first 10 months of 1936, sales totaled 270,625 units—an increase of 14.9 per cent over the volume of 235,546 in the first 10 months of 1935. For the 12 months ended Oct. 31, 1936, sales totaled 319,360 units, representing an increase of 19 per cent over sales in the 12 months ended Oct. 31, 1935.

These figures include the products of the corporation's American, Canadian, English and German factories sold outside of the United States and Canada.

Lead Price Highest Since October, 1930

By the Associated Press

New York

THE price of lead reached a new high since October, 1930, today when two leading producers quoted the metal for New York delivery at 5.20-25 cents a pound, and 5.05 cents a pound at East St. Louis.

It was the fifth successive price rise in a little more than a month, the New York quotations jumping in that period from 4.60-65 cents. Today's price represents an advance of .10 of a cent.

Heavy demand for the metal has been continuous for more than 18 weeks.

Commodity Prices Increase Slightly In Week of Nov. 7

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices increased slightly during the week ended November 7, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The bureau's all-commodity index for the week stood at 81.3 per cent of the 1926 average, an increase of 0.1 per cent in comparison with the week preceding. The current level of wholesale prices is also 0.1 per cent higher than a month ago and is 1.5 per cent higher than for the corresponding week of last year.

Each of the 10 major commodity groups advanced during the week. Compared with their corresponding levels of a year ago, 8 groups are higher. The increases over the year period range from 0.3 per cent for metals and metal products to 8.6 per cent for farm products. The wholesale foods group is 1.8 per cent below a year ago and textile products are down 1.5 per cent.

The index for the raw materials group advanced 0.1 per cent during the week and is 0.4 per cent above the corresponding week of October. Prices of semi-manufactured articles rose 0.3 per cent to a point 0.7 per cent above the corresponding week of last month. Wholesale prices of finished products increased 0.2 per cent bringing the index of manufactured commodity prices back to the level of a month ago.

Commodity Groups	Nov. 7. 1936	Oct. 31. 1936	Nov. 10. 1934	Nov. 11. 1933
All commodities	81.3	81.2	76.6	71.2
Farm products	84.2	83.9	71.1	55.6
Foods	82.6	82.3	75.9	65.0
Hides and leather products	96.2	96.0	84.9	87.5
Textile products	71.7	71.6	69.4	76.0
Fuel and lighting materials	77.4	77.3	75.6	74.7
Metals and metal products	86.5	86.4	85.4	83.4
Building materials	87.5	87.4	85.1	84.4
Chemicals and drugs	81.6	81.5	76.8	73.2
House furnishing goods	83.3	83.2	82.7	82.2
Miscellaneous	72.0	71.9	70.5	65.4
Raw materials	82.1	82.0	*	*
Semimanufactured articles	76.8	76.6	*	*
Finished products	81.9	81.7	*	*
All commodities other than farm products	80.7	80.6	77.7	74.5
All commodities other than farm products and foods	80.3	80.2	78.1	77.5

*Not computed.

FCC Power Over Phone Seen Limited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The Federal Communications Commission has no power to regulate telephone exchange service even across state lines, says a paper by Floyd L. Bellen, utilities commissioner of Nebraska, read before the annual convention of the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners in session here. He asserted that the commission's power is limited in jurisdiction to interstate toll service.

Eldon J. Hopple, chairman of the Ohio Public Utilities Commission, said that the FCC should leave the fixing of rates for most telephone companies to state boardss. He argued that state officials were better able to keep accurately informed in the important matter of depreciation, which he said must be closely linked with the rate problem.

In the largest company in Ohio, he continued, depreciation charges accounted for 30 per cent of total operating revenue before taxes, being second only to salary and wage payments. In some cases, he added, depreciation charges were almost as great as net earnings.

Recovery Trend Seen Continuing For Many Months

CLEVELAND (AP)—Col. Leonard P. Ayres, vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Company, said in the bank's business bulletin that the nation is in a recovery movement "which promises to continue for many months to come."

Colonel Ayres said the "chief significance that the recent elections have for business is that they show that the American people firmly desire to have their Government actively participate in their economic problems.

"This is a new factor of great importance for the long-range outlook of business, but it is impossible to foresee how it is likely to take shape as the events of the years unfold," he said.

Trend to Continue

"The short-range implications of the elections are more clearly specific. The first among them is that there will be no sharp change from the conditions of late 1936 to those of early 1937. We are in a recovery movement which has gained a strong momentum, and which promises to continue for many months to come."

Colonel Ayres said it is a "consumers' goods" recovery, and promises to produce the best holiday trade since that of the prosperity years.

He said that construction, the making of capital goods and the export trade of the country are still operating at levels that "are far below normal and which account for most of our unemployment.

"We are making gradual progress in all of them, and it does not appear probable that the election results will either accelerate or retard the rates of improvement. Construction is increasing in volume, but it is held back by high costs. A vast amount of governmental money and effort has been devoted to attempts to stimulate it, but without availing much to speed up private expenditure.

Canada Recovered

"The production of capital goods is largely dependent on new financing by corporations."

The economist said "we should be asking ourselves how it is that Canadian business has been able to accomplish an almost complete recovery, and to do it in the main by old-fashioned, undramatic methods of self-reliance and local initiative."

In the four years since 1932, he said, "Canada has regained 97 per cent of the depression losses, while this country has regained 70 per cent of them."

Egg Prices Jump 1 to 5c Per Dozen in New York

NEW YORK (AP)—Egg prices jumped 1 to 5 cents per dozen in the New York Mercantile Exchange, mixed colored showing an extreme advance of 3½ to 5 cents. Mixed colored, special packs sold at 41-42½ cents and standards brought 38½-41.

The advance was attributed to the light receipts of fresh eggs and an unusually good demand in spite of the recent advances in retail prices. At the present time there are more eggs in storage in New York than the corresponding time last year, while the remainder of the country reports supplies being short.

Continued firmness is looked for in the trade, although weather conditions might change the situation any day.

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
November 16, 1936.

Owing to the death of our partner, MR. THOMAS COCHRAN, which occurred on October 29th, his interest in our firms terminated as of that date.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.
New York

DREXEL & CO.
Philadelphia

EATON & HOWARD
INCORPORATED
Investment Managers
Boston
One Federal St. Boston
Russ Building San Francisco

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market sold off last week almost for enough to cancel the post-election gains.

Among the explanations of the decline was the fact that the rail stocks have not "confirmed the industrials" in their uptrend. They have declined on rumors of a 30-hour bill in the next Cosgress; on expectations that the roads will have no effective substitutes on Jan. 1 for the emergency surcharges which then expire; the fact that in the current blossoming of dividends holders of the rails have shared only very slightly; and on the recent public discussion of the merits of government ownership for the roads, which called attention to their financial difficulties and unfavorable competitive position of the roads.

Another explanation of the decline was the presidential dramatization of the fact that conservative banking officials are beginning to look sour at the rising confidence of the business community. This is one of the first signs of recognition by the Administration of the claims of financial conservatives, which have heretofore been ignored in the essential matters of government budget, price of gold, and banking legislation.

Gold Import Factor

The excess reserves of the member banks, since the board last August raised reserve requirements, have recovered $450,000,000 of the approximately $1,850,000,000 lost excess, chiefly as a result of continued heavy gold imports, which, in turn, are in large part a result of the maintenance of the $35 Treasury price for gold in the face of a dehoarding trend in Europe.

There has been much discussion in Wall Street in the last six months of the American balance-sheet of international credits and debits. The Federal Reserve Board and the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce have published figures showing the extent of the influx of gold, the deposit of the proceeds in American banks, and their partial investment on the Stock Exchange. The Federal Reserve authorities have not yet reached the stage of deploring this influx, but they have begun to call attention to it.

The fear is partly that some of these investments in future months or years might be suddenly recalled, giving a shock to American business confidence, and partly that the added gold will cause or permit, or give an argument against preventing, a much larger volume of promising by Americans to Americans. The situation has been compared in slight degree to that of the City of London in 1931 when in the spring the Macmillan report warned of the large amount of foreign quick claims in London which were so quickly presented that in September the Bank of England had to quit selling gold at its traditional price for the liquidation of these claims.

How to Stop Influx

Certain orthodox means are readily at hand for discouraging further influx of foreign funds, but outside of the sweeping methods which would drive out foreign investors only by a blanket discouragement to all investors and speculators in this country, there appears but one means readily at hand, the lowering of the price of gold, and this appears politically undesirable. It would authorize the Treasury, or the Stabilization Fund, to sell gold at less than the $35 per ounce which had been paid for it, a rather embarrassing admission of financial incompetence for an Administration to make.

The chief difficulty of the Administration, however, appears to be that of getting a business recovery which will benefit wage-earners, without signally benefitting security owners who hold for a rise as well. The Administration also appears to be borrowing from the serious-minded part of the financial community a certain free-floating anxiety about anything that appears to be doing well financially for fear it may be doing too well. Some Street observers seem to expect that the present official alarm is likely to prove abortive and to be abandoned by the time Congress meets. Others see more in it, of an esoteric political nature.

Watching Stock Market

Obvious, in any case, both the Federal Reserve Board and the Securities and Exchange Commission are watching the rise in stock prices with immense puzzlement. They would like to know whether it is going too far, but they have no better way of knowing than anybody else, and the controls set up over margins are proving of little value. Two of the most highly publicized actions of the Administration, the raising of the gold price and the corporation tax on undivided surplus, appear to be among the principle causes of the rise. About these it is felt the Administration will not want to change its policy, while a third cause of the bull market, the preference of foreigners for American over European business prospects, is something it is felt that little can be done to correct. Still a fourth apparent cause, the present capital gains tax, which tends to discourage domestic security holders from taking profits, may be overhauled at the next Congress. Foreigners are not subject to this tax.

There is doubt in Wall Street whether any direct prohibition of the sale of securities to foreigners would be effective. There is also a feeling that any increase in the taxes on dividends paid to foreigners would be followed by retaliations on foreign dividends (or interest) paid to Americans. Many in the Street were also disgruntled about the possibility of further government red tape in their business.

Dollar Weakens Abroad

In any case the news of the President's attitude reversed the recent trend in the foreign exchange market, causing the pound and franc to strengthen and the dollar to weaken. It looked as though Europeans were a little discouraged about American investments. On the other hand, it was also taken by some exchange people merely as a temporary reaction in a continued movement of funds to America, with the resultant bidding up of dollars.

Bank stocks weakened with the general market after having moved indecisively since the election. The most frequent interpretation was that the election, by assuring low interest rates, had slowed the probable rate of earnings recovery of the banks.

The flood of dividends continued to be one of the principal preoccupations of the Street. The continued effort is to think out the difference between dividends which would have been paid without the pressure tax on undivided profits, and those which are being paid to avoid the tax. One of the obvious conclusions is that the distinction between regular and special dividends will soon be wholly blurred. To this extent the Administration has offset, by the surplus tax, a part of its efforts through the Securities and Exchange Commission to make intelligent investment easier.

Commodities continued strong, reflecting the world-wide improvement in statistical position. There was a sharp run-up in silver, with a partial reaction, on the assumption that the Administration victory would cause something more to be done for silver.

Action of the Securities and Exchange Commission in requesting a conference with stock exchange officials for next Wednesday, to discuss means of putting in effect its wishes regarding broker-dealer segregation, was thought to be in part responsible for the decline of $20,000 in the price of stock exchange seats. Another shadow on the minds of brokers was the SEC's show-cause order to W. E. Hutton & Company for alleged manipulation of Atlas Tack common stock.

New bond offerings were again small, totalling only about $47,000,000. Government bonds appear to be still in an authentic bull market, and made some 20 new highs last week.

Bethlehem Steel To Spend Millions On Southern Plants

NEW YORK (AP)—Industrial development of the South basks in the financial spotlight with the addition of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, to the ranks of companies planning to spend many millions of dollars on new plants below the Mason and Dixon Line.

The major part of the $35,000,000 outlay projected by Bethlehem, officials indicated, would be spent in the Baltimore area, with an eye partly to serving a growing southern market for steel products. It follows United States Steel's $29,000,000 expansion plans in the Birmingham area for the Tennessee CoCal, Iron & Railroad Co.

Of greater interest to many, however, has been a southward drift of chemical and paper plants.

James A. Lee, managing editor of Chemical & Metallurgical Engineering," a trade publication, just returned from a field survey in the South, said industrial circles expect additional announcements of plants for that section, notably in chemical, rubber and textile production.

In the last three years $85,000,000 has been invested in new plants for the southern chemical industry, he said.

Aided by chemical discoveries, industry has been looking South to utilize its timber, cotton, salt, oil, sulphur, coal and other raw materials, Lee added.

Record for Vessels Entering Montreal

MONTREAL (AP)—The port of Montreal, with the season yet to run three or four weeks, chalked up an all-time record in the combined total of ocean and coastal vessels entered at the harbor since the opening of navigation.

Up to Nov. 12 there have been 1928 ocean and coastal ships entered while in 1934, the previous peak year, only 1855 vessels arrived and the total last year was 1804.

Ohio Oil's Nine Months' Net Shows Big Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Ohio Oil Company and subsidiaries, a Standard Oil unit, report a net profit for the nine months ended on Sept. 30 of $6,212,981 after depreciation, depletion, federal income taxes, minority interest and other charges. After dividend requirements on the 6 per cent preferred stock the profit is equal to 57 cents each on 6,563,377 shares of no-par common stock. No mention was made of any provision for federal surtax on undistributed earnings. In the corresponding period last year the company earned $3,951,985, or 22 cents a common share.

Based on a comparison of the company's reports for the six and nine-months' periods, the indicated net profit for the September quarter this year amounted to $1,736,417, or 14 cents a common share. In the September quarter of 1935 the net profit was $1,617,181, or 12 cents a share.

Ploch Elected Director Of New York Reserve Bank

NEW YORK (AP)—William F. Ploch, president of the National City Bank of Long Beach, N. Y., has been elected by member banks in group three of the New York Federal Reserve district as a class "A" director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Mr. Ploch succeeds Cecil R. Berry, whose term expires Dec. 31, 1936. Robert T. Stevens, president of J. P. Stevens & Co., has been re-elected as class "B" director. Each one was chosen for a term of three years.

Japanese Sugar Output Up for 1936-37 Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Japanese sugar production, including the Island of Formosa, is forecast at 1,225,000 long tons during the current 1936-37 season as compared with 1,092,000 tons manufactured last season, an increase of 133,000 tons, or 12.2 per cent according to advices received from Tokyo by Lamborn & Co.

The current crop, harvesting of which has just commenced, promises to be the largest on record for the Japanese Empire. The previous record output was established two years ago when 1,164,000 tons were manufactured.

Of the 1,225,000 tons anticipated this year, 1,170,000 tons are estimated to be produced from sugar-cane and 55,000 tons from sugar beets. Of last year's outturn, 1,061,000 tons were derived from sugar cane and 31,000 tons from sugar beets.

Japan's annual consumption approximates 1,050,000 long tons.

Greyhound Nine Months' Net Less Than in 1935

CHICAGO (AP)—The Greyhound Corporation, including affiliated companies, reported first nine months' consolidated net income of $3,577,843, exclusive of allowance for surtax on undistributed profits.

This was equal to $5.64 a share on the then outstanding common stock and to $1.41 a share after giving effect to a four-for-one splitup since the period ended. Net for the corresponding period of 1935 was $3,800,940, or $6.50 and $1.62 a share, respectively.

Pennsylvania R. R. Buys $4,000,000 Steel Rails

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13—Planning further improvements in its track, in view of the notable increase in the volume of traffic in recent months, the Pennsylvania Railroad on Nov. 12 announced the purchase of 100,000 tons of new steel rail for about $4,000,000.

Included in the purchase is about 36,000 tons of rail weighing 152 pounds to the yard—the heaviest used in high-speed running tracks. The remainder ordered consists of 131-pound rail.

The SECOND NATIONAL
Bank of Boston
FOUNDED 1832
111 FRANKLIN STREET
and HOTEL STATLER BUILDING
COMMERCIAL BANKING—FOREIGN—SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST DEPARTMENTS
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Unions Resist Business Plan To Compel Incorporation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 16—As organized labor grows in importance, new effort is being made by organized business to hold trade unions responsible for their acts. A number of labor leaders have intimated that some type of supervision, probably governmental, is ahead, but they doubt that it will be the type sought by many employers.

The system of control for union labor advocated in various business circles calls for incorporation on a compulsory basis, with requirements such as reports on financial transactions of unions, including receipts and expenditures, salaries, number of members in good standing, majority vote by secret ballot on all strikes, etc.

Compulsion Opposed

Compulsory incorporation is opposed by trade union officials, who also reject a plan of periodic reports on union affairs asked by the New York Board of Trade in a recent resolution.

However, incorporation on a voluntary basis and on labor's own terms, compatible with the law, is welcomed by many labor officials.

Victor A. Olander, for many years secretary to the resolutions committee of the American Federation of Labor, thinks trade unions will do considerable incorporating. This would limit their liability in the same way that incorporation limits the liability of business concerns. Mr. Olander lists what he considers as the real reasons of the demand for employers for the compulsory incorporation of unions as:

1. That no union may be formed without public notice, the information to be available to the employer.

2. That no union may be formed without the consent of the state, that is, the department of the state dealing with incorporation.

3. That membership lists or at least membership numbers be made public—mainly for the information of the employer.

4. That the financial condition of the union be made public—again for the information of the employer.

5. That the passage of state laws be made possible for the purpose of so regulating the unions as to make strike votes almost impossible.

6. The foregoing all designed to render trade unions less effective.

Sees Danger Ahead

"I do not believe compulsory incorporation of trade unions with regulations dangerous to the success of the trade union movement would work," he said. "Any attempt to make it work would probably result in placing undue restrictions on all forms of incorporation.

"The notion that unions are immune from the courts, either as to their funds, the funds of their members or in other respects, is erroneous.

"The liability of voluntary associations has increased to such a degree (it is still developing and therefore indefinite) that some trade unionists, including myself, believe unions ultimately will have to seek incorporation, for the same reason that business incorporates—to secure the benefit of limited liability."

Labor History Recalled

Mr. Olander then turned to the history of incorporation in the labor world. "In the early records of the American Federation of Labor," he recalled, "it will be found that a 'victory' was achieved when the federal law on incorporation of trade unions was enacted. They then sought the right to incorporate. Many were incorporated under state laws.

"Troubled by a few court cases, they then sought to make legal service on labor organization more difficult by becoming 'voluntary associations.' Few unions took advantage of the federal law enabling trade union incorporation. But the law relating to voluntary associations continued to develop by judicial construction. In the meantime the federal law was misused by other forms of organization.

"Recently another 'victory' was achieved through its repeal."

Unions Face Split In Lewis Ouster

(Continued from Page 1)

control of the A. F. of L. since he ran for its presidency against Samuel Gompers, 15 years ago.

Plans Industrial Unions

Mr. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, plans industrial unions in manufacturing, similar to the industrial union he leads in coal mining.

The C. I. O. idea is to enlist all production workers in a single industry, like steel, into one huge union, possibly 400,000 or 500,000 strong, without regard to their differing degrees of skill.

This project, now in process under C. I. O. auspices, makes the second issue of the quarrel on which Mr. Lewis and his 10 unions will be tried by this convention. The majority of the A. F. of L. is made up of men who belong to the smaller unions of the skilled trades. There may be many of those in an industry. On the railroads for instance 21 standard unions are recognized.

A. F. of L. Loses Prestige

In its debate with the C. I. O. the A. F. of L. has lost prestige because of failing to make its position understood. Chiefs in the A. F. of L. concede that it is impossible to organize great manufacturing corporations into 20 or 30 unrelated small unions. So they seek to form craft unions and then federate through a common overhead organization like the Association of Railroad Labor Executives uniting the railway labor organizations.

The contest therefore is between industrial unionism and federation of craft unions.

Preference among workingmen themselves in the great unorganized industries, so far as they have been reached by union organizers, is unmistakably for the Lewis industrial union. The A. F. of L. has lost to the C. I. O. the footholds it had in the steel, rubber and automobile making. Unions in these industries are claiming the skilled along with the unskilled.

Protest Presented

Protest was made today to the convention by the large group of skilled workmen most affected by the Lewis program, namely, the union men in the metal manufacturing trades. Last week, in its meeting here, the metal trades department of the A. F. of L., representing 650,000 organized workers in 17 unions, unanimously passed a resolution calling for expulsion of the all national and international unions affiliated with the C. I. O.

The resolution recites that the executive council of the A. F. of L. had declared the C. I. O. to constitute an "organized insurrection" against the A. F. of L., since it was a dual or rival organization, and had therefore suspended the C. I. O. unions. In addition, the charges read, the C. I. O. recently took into affiliation a rival organization of radio and electrical workers as well as a rival union of shipyard workers, each in a field already occupied by unions affiliated with the A. F. of L.

The duty of presenting the resolution fell to John P. Frey, president of the metal trades department. Mr. Frey has been secretary of the resolutions committee of the A. F. of L. for 20 years, and served as the prosecutor at the trial of the C. I. O. last summer.

Green Invites Unions To Quit 'Insurrection' And Return to A. F. of L.

TAMPA, Fla., Nov. 16 (AP)—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, today urged John L. Lewis' "rebel" unions to "come back and take their seats" in the federation's annual convention.

"I ask them to recognize the principles of democracy," Mr. Green said in his opening talk to the delegates. "I ask them to come back and take their seats with us and fight out our differences in manly fashion in the conventions of the American Federation of Labor."

Mr. Green previously had insisted, however, that the Lewis unions, suspended two months ago for "insurrection," would have to give up their Committee for Industrial Organization before peace could be made.

"I ask you," he said, "would you tolerate in your own unions a minority organization—organized to put into effect a policy lost in your union conventions?"

Mr. Lewis' committee, in organizing, stated it would attempt to bring all the workers in each big industry into one big union—a policy turned down by the federation at its Atlantic City (N. J.) convention last year.

Mr. Green then turned to other issues confronting labor. "As the country came out of the depression," he said, "labor demanded higher pay and shorter hours. There must come into the hands of the working people a greater share of the wealth they create."

He also demanded immediate application of the 30-hour week throughout industry as "the real remedy for unemployment."

After he finished his speech, Mr. Green read the following telegram from President Roosevelt:

"My dear Mr. Green, I regret . . . that it will not be possible for me to attend the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor beginning its sessions in Tampa on Monday. . . . The return of prosperity has restored hope and happiness to citizens in all parts of the country so it seems to me that your sessions this year will be held under most auspicious circumstances. The spirit of optimism again pervades the land and I trust that your deliberations will be fruitful of results which while promoting security for the individual will, at the same time, safeguard the fundamental interests of the nation as a whole."

Green Has Membership In Musicians' Union

CHICAGO, Nov. 16 (AP)—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, who has been summoned to "trial" by the United Mine Workers, has been a member of the Chicago Federation of Musicians for three months, James C. Petrillox, president of the Chicago union, disclosed today.

Observers said Mr. Green's musician's card could be the means of saving his position as president of the federation. Should the Mine Workers, Mr. Green's own union, oust him, he would not technically be eligible for the presidency without membership in another union, as the federation's constitution provides that all officers must be members of a member union.

Text of Resolution For Expulsion of Unions

TAMPA, Fla., Nov. 16 (AP)—The text of the rebel expulsion resolution to be introduced at the American Federation of Labor convention by John P. Frey, president of the metal trades department:

Whereas the executive council of the American Federation of Labor has declared the Committee for Industrial Organization to be a dual organization, constituting an organized insurrection against the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor after a careful and thorough examination of the evidence presented, suspended the national and international unions affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization, and

Whereas, the Committee for Industrial Organization has recently affiliated a dual organization of radio and electrical workers and a dual organization of shipyard workers,

Be it resolved, that this convention revoke the charters and certificates of affiliation of all national and international unions affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The World in Tune

All Time Is Eastern Standard

The following is a selected list of worldwide shortwave programs with the call letters, wavelength and frequency of transmitters:

Sunday, Nov. 22

Budapest—10 a. m.—Gypsy Band.—"Messages to Hungarians Abroad"; music, HAS-3, 19.5m, 15.37meg.
Paris—1 p. m.—Concert. TPA-3, 25.2m, 11.88meg.
Rome—1:20 p. m.—Varied program from Italian stations. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
Boston—6 p. m.—"The World's Week in Review," Volney D. Hurd, city editor of The Christian Science Monitor. W1XAL, 49.6m, 6.04meg.
Berlin—6 p. m.—"Our Sunday Concert." DJD, 25.4m. 11.77meg.
Halifax—6:30 p. m.—Commentary on World Affairs. CFCX, 49.2m, 6.09meg; CJRO, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Boston—6:30 p. m.—"The Music of Respighi, Malipiero and Bossi." W1XAL, 49.6m, 6.04meg.
London—6:45 p. m.—Callender's Senior Band. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Moscow—7 p. m.—"Industrial Scene." RAN, 31.2m, 9.6meg.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—Orchestral Concert. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—9:46 p. m.—Studio concert. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

Monday, Nov. 23

Boston—1:45 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m. 9.57meg.
Berlin—5 p. m.—"The Song of the Bavarian Homeland." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; operatic selections; "A Statesman in America," talk; concert violinist; 2RO's Mail Bag 2RO, 31.1m. 9.63meg.
Boston—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.4m, 11.79meg.
London—6:30 p. m.—"The Dweller in the Darkness," play. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Moscow—7 p. m.—Review of the Week; Russian lesson. RAN, 31.2m, 9.6meg.
Boston—7 p. m.—"Modern Radio-AC Electricity," talk. W1XAL, 49.6m, 6.04meg.
Paris—7.15 p. m.—Theatrical" Program. TPA-4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Berlin—7:45 p. m.—German Choral Union. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Boston—8 p. m.—Code practice. W1XAL, 49.6m, 6.04meg.
Caracas—8:45 p. m.—Amateur Hour. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
Toronto—10 p. m.—"Strike Up the Band"; orchestra; soloists. CRCX, 49.2m, 6.09meg; CJRO, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
London—10:05 p. m.—"The Policeman's Lot," talk. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

Tuesday, Nov. 24

Boston—1:45 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Schenectady—5:35 p. m.—Short Wave Mail Bag. W2XAF, 31.4m, 9.53meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
Boston—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.4m, 11.79meg.
Berlin—6 p. m.—German Folk Songs for the Lute. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—6:30 p. m.—"Imperial Affairs," talk. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
London—7:25 p. m.—Variety Feature. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—The Continentals. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
Winnipeg—9 p. m.—"At the Head Table"; music and variety. CRCX, 49.2m, 6.09 meg; CJRO, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—Light music. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Paris—10:20 p. m.—News in English. TPA-4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Wednesday, Nov. 25

Boston—1:45 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Paris—5:15 p. m.—Concert from Radio-Paris. TPA-4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; symphonic concert; talk; Neapolitan songs 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
Boston—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.4m, 11.79meg.
London—6:30 p. m.—"A Welsh Night's Entertainment." GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Moscow—7 p. m.—Russian Operas. RAN, 31.2m, 9.6meg.
Eindhoven, Netherlands—7 p. m.—Happy programs. PCJ, 31.2m, 9.59meg.
Toronto—9 p. m.—"The Music Hall"; variety CRCX, 49.2m, 6.09meg; CJRO, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—Variety concert. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—9:41 p. m.—"Food for Thought," three talks. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Tokyo — 12 midnight — "Overseas Program." JVH, Nazaki, 20.5c, 14.6meg.

Thursday, Nov. 26

Boston—1:45 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Berlin—5:30 p. m.—"For the Shortwave Amateur." DJD, 25.4m. 11.77meg.
Boston—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.4m, 11.79meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
London—7 p. m.—Novelty Quintet. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Paris—7:15 p. m.—Musical program. TPA-4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Toronto—7:30 p. m.—"Guess What?" unusual skits. CRCX, 49.2m, 6.09meg; CJRO, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Berlin—8:30 p. m.—"Gay Musical Items From Mozart's Times." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—9:45 p. m.—Band of His Majesty's Scots Guards. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Tokyo—12 midnight—"Overseas Program." JVH, Nazaki, 20.5m, 14.6meg.

Friday, Nov. 27

Boston—1:45 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; operatic selections; "Rome's Midnight Voice"; songs. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
Boston—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.4m, 11.79meg.
London—8:30 p. m.—BBC Empire Orchestra. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Moscow—7 p. m.—Topical talk; Russian lesson. RAN, 31.2m, 9.6meg.
Teranto—7:30 p. m.—"This Week in History." CRCX, 49.2m, 6.09meg; CJRO, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—American Evening. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Caracas—9:15 p. m.—Dance music. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
London—9:58 p. m.—"Do You Remember?"; ballads of the 'Nineties. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Paris—10:40 p. m.—Theatrical program. TPA-4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Pittsburgh—12 midnight—DX Club. W8XK, 48.8m, 6.14meg.

Saturday, Nov. 28

Boston—1:45 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Paris—5:15 p. m.—Concert from Radio-Paris. TPA-4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Geneva—5:30 p. m.—News from the League of Nations. HBL, 31.2m, 9.65meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
Boston—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.4m, 11.79meg.
Berlin—6:15 p. m.—"A Handful of Notes and a Heart Filled with Love." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—6:30 p. m.—"A Wisp of Lace," musical play. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58 meg.
Toronto—7:45 p. m.—"Book Review." CRCX, 49.2m, 6.09meg; CJRO, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—"Club of Notions." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—9:31 p. m.—"Night Shift, Tower Bridge"; description of a ship passing through the bridge. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75 meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Tokyo—12 midnight—"Overseas Program." JVH, Nazaki, 20.5m, 14.6meg.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Czechoslovakia

Prague: Unitaria, Anenská 5, Prague I, 7:30 p. m., Dec. 1.

England

Lancashire

Littleborough (auspices Second Church, Rochdale): Central School, 7:30 p. m., Dec. 5.

London

London (First Church): Poplar Town Hall, Newby Place, E. 14, 8:30 p. m., Dec. 1.
London (Seventh Church): Church Building, Wright's Lane, Kensington, 8 p. m., Dec. 3.
London (Ninth Church): Church Building, Marsham Street, S. W. 1, 8 p. m., Nov. 30.

Surrey

Sutton: Surrey County Cinema, High Street, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 29.

Germany

Berlin (Sixth Church): Kirchensaal des Adventhaus, Koblenzerstrasse 3, Wilmersdorf, 8:15 p. m.; Nov. 30. In German.
Berlin (joint lecture): Adventhaus, Koblenzerstrasse 3, Wilmersdorf, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 1. In English.
Hamburg (First Church): Conventgarten, Fuhlentwiete, 6 p. m., Nov. 29.

Mexico

Mexico City: Christ Church Parish Hall, 5 p. m., Nov. 29. In English. Spanish translation read at 7 p. m.

Netherlands

The Hague: Church Edifice, 8:30 p. m., Dec. 4. In English. Dutch translation read at 7 p. m.

Sweden

Gothenburg: Valand, Vasagatan 41, 7:30 p. m., Dec. 3.

United States

California

Alhambra: Alhambra High School Auditorium, Main street, between Third and Fourth streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 23.
Anaheim: Fox Theater, 229 West Center Street, 12:10 p. m., Nov. 23.
Burbank: Woman's Club House, 705 North Olive avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 28.
Burlinghame: Burlinghame High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 28.
Carmel: Sunset Grammar School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 22.
Clearwater (auspices Fourth Church, Long Beach): Lincoln School Auditorium, 819 West Jefferson street, corner Jefferson and California streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 27.
Culver City (Fourteenth Church, Los Angeles): Culver City Municipal Auditorium, 9770 Culver boulevard, 8 p. m., Nov. 24.
La Habra: Washington Grammar School, 706 East Central, 3 p. m., Nov. 22.
Los Angeles (First Church): Church Edifice, 1366 South Alvarado street, 8 p. m., Nov. 23.
Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 734 South Hope street, 8 p. m., Nov. 24.
Los Angeles (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 7107 Hollywood boulevard, 8 p. m., Nov. 24.
Los Angeles (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1800 South Gramercy place, 8 p. m., Nov. 27.
Los Angeles (Seventeenth Church): Church Auditorium, 1234 North Hayworth avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 27.
North Hollywood (Twenty-first Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 11145 Morrison street, 8 p. m., Nov. 26.
Pomona: High School Auditorium, Holt and San Antonio avenues, 3 p. m., Nov. 22.
Sacramento (Third Church): Sacramento Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 24.

Colorado

Delta: Church Edifice, Eighth and Meeker streets, 4 p. m., Nov. 26.
Leadville: Elks Opera House, 8 p. m., Nov. 24.
Salida: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 23.
Sterling: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 22.

Connecticut

Hartford (Second Church): Horace Bushnell Memorial Hall, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 27.
Waterbury: Waterbury Women's Club, 74 Central avenue, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 27.

Illinois

Chicago (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Harvard avenue and Marquette road, 8 p. m., Nov. 27.
Chicago (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 4840 Dorchester avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 27.
Chicago (Tenth Church): Church Edifice, 5640 Blackstone avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 24.
Des Plaines: Church Edifice, Laurel and Marion streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 24.
Peoria (First Church): Church Edifice, 1001 Hamilton boulevard, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 23.
Quincy: Empire Theater, 8 p. m., Nov. 22.

Indiana

Hammond: Hammond High School Auditorium, 5926 Calumet avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 23.
Hobart: Strand Theater, 3 p. m., Nov. 22.
Rushville: Graham Annexe Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 22.

Iowa

Burlington: North Oak Junior High School, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 22.
McGregor: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 22.

Kansas

Arkansas City: Fifth Avenue Theater, Fifth avenue and B street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 27.
Pittsburg: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 23.

Kentucky

Louisville (Second Church): Louisville Memorial Auditorium, Fourth and Kentucky streets, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 22.

Louisiana

New Orleans (First Church): Jerusalem Temple, 1137 St. Charles avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 27.
Opelousas: Opelousas Court House, 8 p. m., Nov. 26

Maryland

Annapolis: Annapolis High School, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 22
Baltimore (Third Church): Fords Theater: 12:10 p. m., Nov. 27.

Massachusetts

Salem: Ames Memorial Hall, Y. M. C. A. Building, Essex Street, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 22.
Taunton: Cohannet School Auditorium, Cohannet street, 8 p. m., Nov. 23.

Missouri

Brookfield: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 23.
Columbia (Organization at University of Missouri): Waters Hall Auditorium, evening, Nov. 24.
Neosho: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 24.
Overland: New Overland School auditorium, 2318 Woodson road, 3 p. m., Nov. 22.

Nevada

Reno: Washoe County Library Building, 8 p. m., Nov. 23.

New Jersey

Dumont: Dumont High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 22.
Trenton: Assembly Hall, War Memorial Building, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 27.

New York

New York (Thirteenth Church): Church Auditorium, 311 West Eighty-third street, 8 p. m., Nov. 24.
Peekskill: Ford Auditorium, Peekskill Military Academy, 8 p. m., Nov. 22.
Port Washington: Flower Hill Fire Hall, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 24.
Southampton: Church Edifice, Cameron and Pine Streets, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 24.

Ohio

Cuyahoga Falls: Cuyahoga Falls High School, 8 p. m., Nov. 23.

Pennsylvania

Stroudsburg: Court House, 8 p. m., Nov. 23.

Tennessee

Knoxville (First Church): Tennessee Theater, 3 p. m., Nov. 22.

Texas

Austin: Hogg Memorial Auditorium, University of Texas, 8 p. m., Nov. 24.
Dallas (Third Church): McFarlin Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 23.
Fort Worth (Second Church): Paschal High School Auditorium, College and Cannon avenues, 8 p. m., Nov. 28.
Sherman: High School Auditorium, Crocket and King Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 27.
Vernon: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov 22

Utah

Ogden: Madison School Auditorium, 2418 Madison avenue, 3 p. m., Nov. 22.

Wisconsin

Marinette: Church Edifice, Liberty and Stephenson Streets, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 24.

Wyoming

Casper: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 23.
Laramie: Presbyterian Church, Sixth and Grand, 3 p. m., Nov. 23.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m.; WORL, 920kc, on Dec. 6, 13; Jan. 3, 10; Feb. 7, 14; shortwave station W1XAL, 10:12 a. m. (11.79mc), and 7 p. m. (6.04mc) on Dec. 6, Jan. 3, Feb. 7.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Dec. 6, Jan. 3, Feb. 7.

New York

New York City—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, Nov. 22, 29; New York City—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, Dec. 6, 13, 20, 27.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on Dec. 20, Jan. 17, Feb. 21.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 570kc; also W9XAA, 11:48mc, on Nov. 22, 29; Dec. 6, 13, 20, 27; Jan. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Dec. 6, Jan. 3, Feb. 7.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on Nov. 22; Dec. 13, 27; Jan. 10, 24.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on Dec. 6, 20; Jan. 3, 17; Feb. 7, 21.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Nov. 22, Dec. 27, Jan. 24.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Nov. 22, 29; Dec. 6, 13, 20, 27; Jan. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1330kc, on Dec. 6; Jan. 3; Feb. 7.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, on Nov. 22, 29; Dec. 6, 13, 20, 27; Jan. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

Germans Resume Visits to Austria Under New Ties

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—The recent friendship agreement between Austria and Germany, which was followed by the elimination of the 1000 marks tax on Germans visiting this country, has brought an appreciable increase to the tourist traffic here.

Because of financial difficulties it is not easy for German travelers to obtain permission to take much money out of the country, but still many of them are able to obtain enough funds for short visits across the Austrian border. They usually come in large groups.

A Hitler Pilgrimage

Such an excursion was made recently from the German city of Passau to the Austrian city of Linz, where Chancellor Adolph Hitler lived as a youth and where his relatives are still to be found. The trip was really a Hitler pilgrimage.

Linz was lavishly decorated, with Austrian and German flags for the occasion, and the German guests were received by the highest officials of the city and district. A crowd of ardent Austrian National Socialists supplemented the official program by shouting "Heil Hitler" and by singing the National Socialist hymn. The whole visit was a joyous reunion and will undoubtedly be followed by many more such pilgrimages.

Many German Visitors

All of Austria's border towns now fly German flags and are visited by German guests in large numbers on Sundays and other holidays. Many German flags also are to be seen in Innsbruck and Salzburg, while automobiles with German license plates abound on the main Austrian roads.

The places here where German tourists are most eagerly awaited are mountain villages and mountain huts. In years past most "knapsack tourists" have come from Germany. In many Alpine areas the Germans themselves have built the mountain huts, and German-Austrian touring and athletic societies used to exist in large numbers. There used to be almost as many Germans in the Austrian Alps as Austrians. For three years such visitors have been wanting, and many villages have keenly felt their absence.

Mrs. Belmont Guides Philadelphia Plans For Opera Support

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16—Mrs. August Belmont, chairman of the Metropolitan Opera Guild, Inc., of New York, was principal speaker at the recent initial meeting of the Metropolitan Opera Guild of Philadelphia, which has been organized by Mrs. Randal Morgan. Mrs. Belmont described the methods employed by her group in enlarging the number of Metropolitan subscribers to 2700.

The Metropolitan Opera, she said, is "a pool of culture into which we all dip" and a "springboard for finding new stars."

Mrs. Belmont told of her plan of attack as follows: "First, give a reception similar to the one we arranged in New York, which was followed by an entertainment given by the opera staff. In this way you meet personally the stars.

"Second, distribute ballots for members to express a preference for opera productions, as this stimulates interest.

"Third, out-of-town people should be offered ticket service.

"Fourth, if your membership is large enough, a specific matinee could be arranged for Guild members, who would have the first call on tickets."

Co-operation with the younger groups in the community was specially recommended by the speaker, who implied that it is more effective to adapt opera production to the interests of the present-day public than it is to adapt the interests of the public to traditional tastes in opera production.

"If opera is to have a future," Mrs. Belmont declared, "it must consider the vision of youth."

Organizers of the Philadelphia Opera Guild hope to bring about a return to the regular schedule of Metropolitan performances in Philadelphia eventually—originally one each week of the season. Their immediate objective is to increase the present schedule of a mere half dozen local performances, to at least 10.

'Pam' Thinks WPA Is 'Nature Study'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—WPA projects may be welcome improvements to some, a waste of money and materials to others, but to hundreds of children here, the WPA means understanding contact with birds and flowers, rocks and trees, bees and beetles. It means nature hikes under capable instructors. Never before has childhood had the advantages now offered it locally for appreciation and understanding of the great out-of-doors.

Pam, the little girl who walks nine long blocks daily to her nearest park to be with her instructors, is an example of appreciative childhood. Pam made a scrapbook that would be a credit to the Smithsonian Institution. It contained just about everything carefully pressed and labeled, or drawn and colored. She also had a collection of rocks and she knew now why the rock gardens in her city were so beautiful. Pam placed her specimens on the window sill at home. They would be durable, tangible evidence of a happy summer.

Pam learned to like the out-of-doors because she was taught to understand it. She could no more mutilate it than she could willfully harm a pet. There was an association there she could never forget.

Little Pam continues her daily visits to her neighborhood park. The cost is nothing—except the wear of nine long blocks upon the soles of her feet.

Largest Cactus Garden Claimed by Huntington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN MARINO, Calif.—Acquisitions making the Huntington cactus and succulent garden the greatest collection of exrophytes, or desert plants, in the world were announced here by William Hertrich, curator of the Huntington Botanical Gardens, upon his return from an extensive tour of European botanical centers.

Purchases and gifts from important collections in the United States and abroad, follow the Huntington emphasis on large specimen plants. One of the most prized additions is a comprehensive collection of South American cactus, said to be the most difficult to obtain of all desert plants.

By next spring the new specimens will be transplanted to the cactus garden proper. Visitors may then see approximately 2500 varieties and species of xerophytes, growing under conditions similar to their native habitats.

Daughter to Sponsor Gridley

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP)—Mrs. Lewis Buddy, East Orange, N. J., was designated by Secretary Swanson as sponsor of the new destroyer Gridley, named in honor of her father, Captain Charles Vernon Gridley. Captain Gridley was in command of Admiral Dewey's flagship, the Olympia, at the battle of Manila Bay and was the man to whom Dewey addressed his historic utterance—"You may fire when ready, Gridley."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 50c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 25c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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LADIES—Selling from now to Christmas is easy; make money selling friends, co-workers, etc. famous Everwear Hosiery, nationally advertised lingerie, compacts, holiday novelties; special sampling arrangement; good profitable business; substantial profits. Suite 1418, 154 Nassau St., New York City

APARTMENTS TO LET

BEACON HILL, Boston—Cheery apartment, river view and cross ventilation, available in dignified old home modernized; no transportation to consider—short walk to business; location quaint, one of 8 houses off a main street; plenty of windows for sunshine, trees in yard. Apply eves. or Sunday after 1 o'clock, 4 Goodwin Pl., off Revere St. (Nr. West Cedar).

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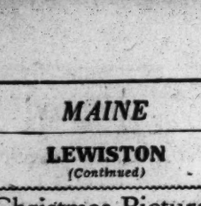

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FIRST QUALITY FOODS
Monitor Advertised Products Carried
Campbell's Soups, Cocomalt, Grape-Nuts Heinz Products, Quaker Oats
110 GRANDIN ROAD

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 7718—7719 Roanoke, Va.

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.
QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men
FOOT SAVER SHOES
—New Short Back Last—
"Fit the foot in motion"
PROPST-CHILDRESS CO.

NATALIE SHOPPE
Sponsoring Smart Apparel for Women and Misses
301 S. JEFFERSON STREET
ROANOKE, VA.

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

Visit
Rainbow Gardens
for Tasty Food and Confections
1st Huntington National Bank Arcade
Phone 9858

AYRES & HARWOOD
NUNN-BUSH and I. MILLER SHOES
915 FOURTH AVENUE

A. J. SHEETS
Merchant Tailor
PRICES MODERATE
203 Union Bk. Bldg. Tel. 22027

THE STYLE SHOP
Snappy Stylish Smart
COATS DRESSES
TENTH STREET AT FOURTH AVENUE

SHANK'S OIL CO.
Grateful for patronage, delivers free when in distress and out of gas
We carry Kelly-Springfield Tires
1120 THIRD AVENUE
PHONE 25394

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M. 2866, 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PIGGLY WIGGLY
ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

Finest Dairy Products
CO-OP MILK and CREAM
NUMAID BUTTER
Phone M-5426 for Service

KRAFT'S QUALITY FURS
We Have a Full Range of
COATS and NECKPIECES
EXPERT FUR REMODELING
KRAFT THE FURRIER LTD.
Est. 1908 222 8th Ave., W. Calgary
Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*

Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

SHOES
Quality Shoes at a Price—
$3 to $7
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
209 8TH AVENUE, WEST

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670
"The Bay" is the place to come for beautiful furniture, rugs, drapes, fine china . . . all that makes your home the dearest spot on earth.
Phone M83

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27763, 9 to 12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You can always rely on what you buy at Edmonton's Own Store
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

Lumber and Millwork
The Largest Assortment of Lumber in the City and Our Prices Are Competitive
Your complete satisfaction is our objective
W. H. CLARK LUMBER CO. Limited
109 STREET, EDMONTON, ALBERTA

TEMPLEMAN BROS
Plumbing, Steam and Hot-Water Heating
Gas Fitting—Tinsmithing
10045 107 STREET TELEPHONE 22633

Hudson's Bay Company
You can always depend upon the *Purity* and *Freshness* of *HBC* Meats, Provisions and Foods. Phone 27141 or 26191 for home delivery service.

RADIANT
WOOD and COAL
Sand and Gravel
9549 118 Avenue Ph. 73244

Thornton & Perkins
Quality Upholstering and Draperies
Direct Importers

SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE
Shop the Safeway. Your neighbor saves —Why not you?

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

PIGGLY WIGGLY
TURN TO QUALITY TURN TO ECONOMY
Piggly Wiggly (Canadian) Ltd.
Operating 22 Modern Food Markets in Winnipeg

Hudson's Bay Company
New "Margate" Dresses
$12.98
Copies of selected Paris and New York styles, exclusive to the "Bay" in Winnipeg. Tailored daytime frocks and tea-dance dresses.
DRESSES, SECOND FLOOR

Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone 86311

FOOT SAVER SHOE AGENCY
Rannard's
WINNIPEG SASKATOON

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Baker 3320 Daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You'll Enjoy a Visit to
ROBINSON'S
Coffee Shop
and
Soda Fountain
Delicious coffee, tasty sandwiches, afternoon tea, special business women's lunches and full course dinners served amid gay new surroundings on the Street Floor.

RAPHAEL-MACK
ROYAL CONNAUGHT BUILDING
Women's Apparel and Millinery
For Insured and Guaranteed
DRY CLEANING
TRY
A. Parker & Son
CLEANERS AND DYERS
184 King St., East Hamilton, Ontario
Phone B 4615

Prices
FLOWER SHOPPE
477 KING ST. E. BAKER 1715
Members of Florist Telegraph Delivery

"WHY TAKE CHANCES"
Send all your Cleaning and Pressing to the "Old Reliable Firm". Eighty-two years of successful business career.
HOWARD BROS. EST. 1854
52 REBECCA ST.
Just Phone Baker 4658

Liberty
WOMEN'S WEAR
LIMITED
129 King St. E., Hamilton, Ont.
Coats—Suits—Dresses
A style centre for Women and Misses

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Fairmont 218 9 A. M. — 5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Value and Fashion
Shop at
Smallman & Ingram Limited
"Western Ontario's Big Department Store"

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
40 employees. Modern equipment, 6 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars.
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
For forty years this store has been recognized as the *Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1173

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
457 Richmond St. Met. 5100
ADAM PALMER, Branch Manager

ONTARIO (Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

EVERYONE'S FRIEND
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy

Cliff Robinson
4 STORES
Quality Meats, Provisions
Let us continue to supply you with all you need in our lines. We all know Christmas is coming.
Phone orders day before if possible.

● CUMMING ●
The Clothier
Special Sale
Made to Your Measure
Men's Suits $19.75
Medium Light and Dark
246 DUNDAS STREET
Also at Galt and Stratford

Geo. E. Logan & Sons
FUNERAL HOME
Our Modern Chapel Is Completely Air-Conditioned and Cooled.
Moderate Prices
Phone Met. 1968 371 Dundas Street

OTTAWA

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
Invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

INSURANCE
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
Since 1870 Ottawa
Limited Q 500

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hy. 7298, 8:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GEORGE COLES LIMITED
719 Yonge Street RA 5111
Branches
138 Danforth Ave. GE. 2251
930 St. Clair Ave., W. LL. 9953
211 Roncesvalles Ave. LO. 0133
Your Patronage Is Appreciated

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

QUARTERLY COVERS
An Appropriate Christmas Gift
Genuine Morocco $1.40, $1.25
LARGE AND SMALL
RICHARD BOURNE
33 CHURCH STREET ELgin 8606

ROGERS RADIO
1937 No Stoop Models
$122.95 to $249.50
OTHER MODELS $31.95 UP
FORD RADIO CO.
969 Bloor St. West LL. 5240

INSURANCE
No Insurance Problem Too Small Or Too Great for Best Attention
CHAS. R. HARRIS
Phone AD. 6334 59 Yonge St.

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

3 Chapels in TORONTO
Dependable Funeral Service
McDougall & Brown Limited
St. Clair and Pinewood MElrose 2425

Before purchasing your blower be sure and see the
SILENT VICTOR
For Sale and Installed by
J. A. CRAIG
Electrical Contractor
850 BATHURST STREET LA. 9077

Ford
MAGUIRE MOTORS, Ltd.
Authorized Ford Dealers
PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO
E. D MAGUIRE Telephone 201

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

MEN'S SHIRTS
are only nine cents each extra, fully finished by our latest methods, when sent in with a regular laundry bundle.
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

DOAN
COAL COMPANY, LIMITED
Your Patronage Is Solicited
COAL COKE
LL. 3131

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS RESTAURANTS SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

FELKER BROS.
Dyeing, Cleaning, Pressing
Repairing and Alterations
"SERVICE THAT SATISFIES"
2911 DUNDAS ST. W. Ph. LY. 2167

S. P. MOTTON FURRIER
Manufacturing, Restyling, Repairing
We invite inspection of our modern equipment, workmanship and quality furs
Lloydbrook 1393 349 Roncesvalles Ave.

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.
HOWARD 2115 HOWARD 2116

Hunter's Groceteria
2080 QUEEN STREET E.
COMPETITIVE PRICES FREE DELIVERY

G. S. BEER
1161 St. Clair Ave., W. KE. 7378
WE SPECIALIZE IN CUSTOM MADE FUR COATS

Bruce McKinnon
27 BLOOR STREET, WEST TORONTO
Featuring Wearable Coats

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel
LUNCHEONS TEAS DINNERS
Kingsdale 1667-1669 252 Bloor St., W.
(Just East of St. George St.)

NuBone Corsets
Custom and Semi-Custom Corsets, Girdles, Brassieres and Combinettes
"The Only Woven Wire Stay in the World"
NuBone Corset Shop
84A Bloor St. W. RAn. 5601

CHRYSLER and PLYMOUTH
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
HOT POINT STOVES
Mills & Hadwin
Limited
3147 YONGE ST. MO. 4343
14 Year's Continuous Service

WEST TORONTO MUSIC COMPANY
RADIOS
Electrical Appliances
Radio Service
TERMS AND NO INTEREST
2989 Dundas Street W.
JU. 2434

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 ADELAIDE EAST
Good Food, Well Cooked, Nicely Served
(WE CATER FOR BANQUETS)

MISS TOPLEY THOMAS
Teacher of
READING, PUBLIC SPEAKING DRAMATIC ART
Class and Private Lessons
21 Prince Arthur Ave. Toronto

COMFORT AND STYLE
SHOES, $8.50—$11.00
Cantilever Shoe Shop
18 BLOOR ST. W.
MIdway 5222
Rubbers and Galoshes for All Our Shoes

STOP & SHOP
Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries
Use the Phone—We Deliver

W. M. MORROW
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
MIMEOGRAPHING
MULTIGRAPHING
All kinds of typewriting and advertising mail work neatly and accurately, taken care of at reasonable rates.
503 Royal Bank Bldg. Elgin 9965
584 KINGSTON RD. Phone Howard 2537

WRIGHT BROS.
Collect and Deliver 95c | Cash and Carry 79c
Suits, Top Coats, Plain Dresses
"The Wright Way" is the most modern and scientific method of dry cleaning.

TORONTO (Continued)

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

MILNES FUEL OIL
88 KING ST. EAST TORONTO

WINDSOR

VELVET
for
Afternoon and Formal Wear
In Coronation Colors
Royal Blue, Cyclamen Red, Purple, Black, Redearth, and Hunter Green.

The C. H. SMITH Co., Ltd.

GRAND ARRAY OF FINER
Persian Lamb
STYLE-SMART *LAZARE* COATS
Also Broadtail, Lapin and Caracul
"HUNDREDS TO CHOOSE FROM"
L. P. LAZARE & CO.
14 Chatham St., East Phone 3-2418

Tann's Super Stations
Wyandotte and Hall
Howard and Tecumseh Rd.
Sandwich and Glengarry
Ottawa and Pillette, E. Windsor
PENNZOIL MOTOR OIL—FROST COP.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Wilbank 3636 Daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A Morgan Purchase Assures You of *The Hall Mark of Quality*
HENRY MORGAN & Co. Limited
MONTREAL

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

SHOP AT
FOR QUALITY AND SERVICE
Featuring—
ELIZABETH ARDEN
ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY
FRENCH PERFUMES
ELMHURST ICE CREAM
Harry J. Gold
CHEMIST IN THE MOUNT ROYAL HOTEL
TELEPHONE PL. 2635

THRIFT-STOP SHOP
Meats, Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50
HOSIERY—69c and 75c

HANDKERCHIEFS
beautifully monogrammed by our expert needleworkers always make welcome Christmas Gifts.—Place your order now while assortment still complete.
JUL. HEIM
1420 Drummond St. LA. 5098

COAL FUEL OIL *DOLLARD 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal
COMPANY LIMITED

FUR COATS
Made to Measure and Ready Made
Guaranteed Quality, Inspection Invited
JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS,
Lancaster 7080 1193 Phillips Square

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED
Plan to Give SLIPPERS
Long after Christmas Day will your gift of slippers be appreciated—with every hour of comfort and leisure you'll be remembered.

Simpson's
SECOND FLOOR

"Montreal's Quality Store for Men"
BURBERRY COATS
for Ladies and Gentlemen
English Haberdashery
Hats, Shoes and Clothes
Max Beauvais Limited
385 St. James Street W.

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

You'll Enjoy Shopping At Simpson's
THE ROBERT SIMPSON WESTERN LIMITED

Eilers LTD
SWIFT CURRENT REGINA ESTEVAN MOOSE JAW FORT QU'APPELLE

McVicar's Men's Shop
1845 SCARTH STREET Tel. 23204

SASKATOON

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS, LTD.
PHONE 5551 731 BROADWAY

TUCKER & BATE
DRY CLEANERS, PRESSERS and FURRIERS
Repairing and Alterations
Corner of C and 20th St., West

European Local Classified

(Continued)

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week. 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box . . . ; BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE
ROLLS-ROYCE LANCHESTER—Luxury cars, very low cost; all purposes; continental tours arranged; garaging and maintenance. A. G. & W. MORRIS. Park 1414-7106. 51-53 Holland Pk. Mews London. W 11

BOARD AND RESIDENCE
79 INVERNESS TERRACE, LONDON, W. 2. GUEST HOUSE—Attractive, quiet house close Kensington Gardens, within easy reach Christian Science churches; comfortable rooms, good cooking; moderate terms. Bays. 3039.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS
LONDON—Boarding for animals under experienced care; also stripping, shampooing, toilet work, etc. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0486.

BOARD for CHILDREN WANTED
WANTED a permanent home (preferably in London) for boy of 13, at boarding school during term time. Box W-545—BCM/CSM, London

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS
BUILDING, repairing and decorating. E. W. EASDOWN, 24 Lyndale Road, Nunhead, London, S. E 15. New X 3232.

CARS FOR HIRE
DAY AND NIGHT
PRIVATE CAR HIRE SERVICE
Telephone PUTNEY 4455. Tariffs on Request. Private Car Sales, Maintenance and Supplies

DRESSMAKING
LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP
Alterations done. MRS. HAWES, 59 Cromford Road, West Hill, London, S. W. 18.
MADAME FREDA
50, Seymour St., W. 1. PAD. 7592
Afternoon and Evening Dresses at moderate prices. Good cut and personal attention.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES
Wakeman & Cadogan Agency
(Miss White), 16 Elizabeth St., London, S. W. 1
Tel Sloane 2081 Open daily 10-5:30 Sat 10-12

FLATS TO LET
CORONATION, LONDON—Well-furnished flat 10 minutes Piccadilly; 2 reception, 4 bedrooms, etc., to let for 1 month during Coronation period; £25 per week inclusive. Box W-559—BCM/CSM, London.
LONDON — Self-contained, unfurnished family flat: 3 large rooms, also kitchen-dining room and bathroom; pleasant, quiet road near Ladbroke Grove Station; buses to all parts; £90 per annum. Owner's telephone Wordsworth 1650. Box W-32—BCM/CSM London.

European Local Classified

(Continued)

LAUNDRIES
AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY
ACTON, W. 3 (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers Research Association
Tel. Park 7211 Est. 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10
Depot at 159 High Street
Notting Hill Gate
CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM
PERFECT WORK—MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE
NEWTON RENOWN 3127 35 MILES RADIUS

MOTORCARS
ANY MAKE of new or reliable used cars supplied, insurance arranged; tyres, motor and electrical accessories. REID, STOPFORD & RIDD, 59 Kinnerton St., Wilton Place, London, S. W 1 Tel Sloane 2939
MORGANS GUARANTEED MOTORS give 7 days' trial. Satisfaction or money returned with every used car. Extended payments for used and new cars. Special facilities during leave periods for overseas visitors. Demonstrations anywhere at any time. 119 Queens Road, Bayswater, London. Nr. Whiteleys. Telephone Bayswater 0965.

OFFICES TO LET
LONDON—Practitioner's office, Regent Street, available afternoons, 2:30 to 7 and Saturday mornings; reasonable inclusive, rental. Box M-2390, BCM/CSM, London.

OPTICIANS
W. E. JONES F.B.O.A. F.N.A.O.
(Trading as J. Whitehouse). Consulting Optician. Daily 10 a. m. to 7 p. m. (Thursday, 10 to 12). 37 Warwick Street, Belgravia, London, S. W. 1. Every optical need. Phone: Vic. 6085.

PATENT ATTORNEYS
F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

PIANO TUNING
LONDON—F. G. Mukle, piano and organ tuning and repairs, music-roll manufacturer, 47 Airedale Ave., W. 4. Shepherds Bush 1568.

POST WANTED
CAPABLE, qualified, thoroughly experienced Insurance man, 27, desires progressive and responsible clerical position; similar work preferred but not essential. Box W-537—BCM/CSM, London.
EXPERIENCED secretary-stenographer desires post where literary and artistic interests would be of service; excellent references. Address Box W-532—BCM/CSM London.
LADY seeks post as companion-help or nurse-companion; experienced nurse; willing to undertake light household duties. Box K-1568—BCM/CSM London.
SECRETARIAL, Business, or Teaching Position required by man suitably qualified, permanent and progressive post desired; London district preferred. Box W-540, BCM/CSM, London.
YOUNG lady desires post, 3 years' secretarial experience, organising, conferences, camps and meetings; diploma, art and handicrafts, teaching experience. FAITH COOKE, 3 Auckland Road East, Southsea.
YOUNG man aged 27 seeks executive position in office or factory; has had experience in handling men. Box W-554—BCM/CSM London.
YOUNG lady requires part or full time position, secretary or similar; experienced shorthand, typing, advertising, controlling staff; all general office routine. Box W-549—BCM/CSM London.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS
DUPLICATING, TYPEWRITING, ETC.
The Talbot Typewriting Office (Miss G. Phenix)
21 Mincing Lane, London, E. C.
Phone MANsion Ho. 3302

ROOMS AND BOARD
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES—Rooms to let with board as required, near Christian Science church; terms moderate. 37 Surbiton Rd.

ROOMS TO LET
LONDON, W. 8—Bed-sitting room in lady's house with garden in quiet square near Kensington High Street; 35/- weekly including breakfast, light, baths, cleaning; other meals by arrangement. Phone Western 0404. Box W-546—BCM/CSM London.
LONDON — Comfortable single and double divan rooms in quiet house, close Kensington Gardens, W. 2; from 21/-; constant hot water; breakfasts optional. MISS EVANS, 34A Ciancricarde Gardens, W. 2. Bay. 2576.
LONDON at "Sixty-Seven" Porchester Terrace, W. 2—Unfurnished rooms from 12/6 weekly each with H. and C. basins, gas fires; meals and service optional. Phone Lan. 2079.
LONDON, S. W. 5, at 20 Bramham Gardens. Flax 1663—Comfortable bed-sitting rooms, single and double; breakfast and service, other meals optional; terms moderate.
LONDON, KENSINGTON — Divan sitting rooms, breakfast and service; moderate terms; single and double. 16 Warwick Road, S. W. 5. Tel. Flaxman 8613.
LONDON, Hendon—Bed-sittingroom, comfortable home, lounge, every convenience; meals optional; near church. MISS BOND, 3 Sydney Grove, N. W. 4.
LONDON—Attractively furnished bed-sitting rooms, Gwynn, gas fires, telephone; ladies; from 13/-. 113a, Westbourne Grove, W. 2. Bays. 2902.
LONDON, 19 Cambridge St., W. 2—Furnished suite, 1st floor; good cupboard space, hot and cold; telephone; meals, service. FADD. 4850.

TEA ROOMS
RAINBOW CAKE SHOP, 500a Edgware Rd., London—Home-made cakes, pastries, pies, jams, chocolates, lunches and teas.

TEACHERS
CHRISTINE DAY, B. A.—Exp. teacher, English language literature, writing, speech; foreigners; children coached. 41 Redcliffe Road, London, S. W. 10.
LEARN TO MAKE YOUR OWN HATS
The School of Millinery
MISS CARTER
53 Baker Street, London
One dozen lessons 1½ hrs. each 3 GNS.; full course with certificate by arrangement.
Tel. Welbeck 9696

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY
For PROPERTY INVESTMENTS consult
LESLIE MINNIS & CO. A. A. I.
Surveyors, Estate Agents and Valuers
26 Bond St., Ealing, W 5 Tel. EALing 2127
Also houses for occupation
RYAN and RYAN
(The House Bureau) Flaxman 2747
Queens Elm Court, Queens Elm Street, Chelsea
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
Special attention. Rent collection and management

WANTED
LYRIC WRITER (light) desires collaboration successful composer. Apply Box W-555—BCM/CSM London.

England

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Whitehall 9691. 9 A. M. — 5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GARDENING IN ALL BRANCHES
Planning, Planting, Upkeep.
Everything for the Garden.
C. RASSELL Ltd.
80, Earls Court Rd., W. 8. Western 0481.
Cut Flowers and Floral Designs

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY
TAILORS AND BREECHES MAKERS
23, BUCKLERSBURY.
3 door from Mansion House
QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.4.
PHONE, CITY 3930

W. HIRONS
18 Upper George Street, Bryanston Square, W. 1. Paddington 4602.
CHRISTMAS CARDS
Private Greeting Cards.
Calendars, Diaries and Children's Books in great variety. Fountain Pens.
Near Christian Science church.
Please do not fail to pay us a visit.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

LONDON

LONDON (Continued)

"LAIRD SCHOBER" SHOES
FROM
Charles H. Baber, Ltd
302-8 REGENT STREET
LONDON, W. 1.
Near Queens Hall

POULTRY MEAT RABBITS
Deliveries in Districts: Maida Vale, Lancaster Gate, Paddington, Kensington, Chelsea, Fulham, Hammersmith.
Agents for Glenthorn Farm SAUSAGES Thame, Oxon
HAMPERS Expertly packed for Christmas and special occasions
RIDLER & SON
179, Westbourne Grove. Bayswater 0837

CULLIMORE & STOKES
51 Ledbury Road Bayswater 1632

HERBERT B. PIKE
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
PERMANENT WAVING
Steam Process, No Heater System
68 Gloucester Road, S. W.
(St. George's Court)
Tel. Western 2233
Potter & Moore's Powder Cream in all shades 1/-

FURS REMODELLED
Redyed or renovated at MINIMUM Cost.
Reliable furs at specially low prices. We shall be pleased to estimate and advise.
PETERS & WHELAN LTD.
13 South Molton St., W. 1
Mayfair 5840 *20 years' West End experience*

E. T. NEEDHAM & Co.
LIMITED
85 London Wall, E. C. 2
For Every
INSURANCE

UMBRELLAS
REPAIRS and RECOVERINGS
TRAVEL AND LEATHER GOODS
MILLINGEN
57, Old Broad St., E. C. 2
(Near Liverpool St. Station)

INSURANCE
OF EVERY KIND
Clients visited without obligation
STANLEY J. PETTINGALL
INSURANCE BROKER
Telephone Silverthorn 2018-9
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Quotation For Today

THE integrity of men is to be measured by their conduct, not by their professions.

—JUNIUS

Studies In the Psalms

No. 1 in a series of daily articles covering all the Psalms, in chronological arrangement (not numerical order), prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Introduction

THE development of the literature of Psalmody was a long process. By internal evidence found in the Psalms themselves, we now see that the songs of the people began as far back as their early tribal life, and extended even to the period called the Wisdom Period, prior to the birth of Jesus.

The collection in its present form was undoubtedly shaped after the return from the Exile, or between 400 and 200 B. C. Impelled by the realization of the value of the songs of the nation for personal and religious purposes, some group of spiritually minded and literally gifted priests and scribes not only gathered these priceless songs, prayers, hymns, and anthems together, but edited and arranged them for the use of the people.

The word Psalmody means "to express gratitude and thanksgiving by singing." As the altar of incense standing just before the entrance to the Holy of Holies symbolized the importance of expressing the sweet savor of thanksgiving in the steps to spiritual communion, so the Psalms express gratitude, the epitome of religious experience.

As lyric poetry, they are the greatest literary achievement of the archaic Hebrew people.

In the finished collection, Psalm I stands as a prefatory beatitude of meditation on the Law of God; and each section of the original divisions of the Psalms is terminated with a simple but beautiful doxology: Psalm 41:13; 72:18-19; 89:52; and 106:48.

Modern scholarship has unfolded many of the pages of the past; and in the search for a better understanding of the Bible the historical sources of the Psalms, as well as their literary values, have been greatly clarified. It is now possible to place many of them in their historical settings, and others fit into definite literary forms of interest.

In this series, five historical periods will be treated, covering the activities of the Children of Israel from the time of Moses to the period just preceding the birth of the Wayshower.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith.

1. Fun With Synonyms

WE START the week with more synonyms, the first of which has been correctly matched for you. Can you find synonyms for the other words?

1	intensive	incidental	
2	conducive	fanciful	
3	benign	earnest	1
4	rapturous	subservient	
5	audacious	cheery	
6	whimsical	gracious	
7	casual	heroic	
8	cautious	submissive	
9	jocund	ecstatic	
10	docile	prudent	

2. Letter Changing

A NORTHAMPTON, Mass., reader shares something a bit different in the way of letter changing—an extremely appropriate letter change in which even the words, themselves, are hidden—but clearly defined, as follows:

My first is a three-letter word meaning conflict, horrible, cruel and repugnant to all.

2. A change of one letter brings a condition acceptable to all, and tending to avert my first.

3. A further change of one letter presents a Latin word denoting a status eagerly desired by us all, and the very antithesis of my first.

What are the three words that make up this change?

3. Birds and Beasts

IN A certain zoo there are a number of birds and beasts. These total 36 heads and 100 feet. Can you figure out how many birds and how many beasts there are in the zoo?

5. Cryptogram

WE START the week off with a cryptogram that is almost as easy as the "ABC" with which it starts. It is designed for beginners, and is based on a quotation by Shenstone. Of course, the single letter "M" must stand for either A, I, or O. But there's a clue in that "ABC" that not only starts the first word, but also forms a word by itself later on in the quotation. It looks suspiciously like "THE." Now try it!

ABCDC EF GHABEGI JHDC KGELCDFMNNO PHJJCGQCQ ABMG M REGC QMO; ABC DCM-FHC EF ABMA SCHBNC PHJJCGQ EA TEABHKA CGLO.

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Artistic Architecture—

Monitor Camera Club From Theodore Page, Evanston, Ill.

Victoria Tower, Parliament Building, London

In Lighter Vein

The System

A commercial traveler, visiting a large business office, jokingly boasted to the manager that he could pick out all the married men among the employees. He was challenged, and so he proceeded to demonstrate.

He stationed himself at the door as the employees returned from the noon luncheon hour, and designated those whom he believed to be married. In almost every instance he proved to be right.

"How do you know?" asked the manager in amazement, after the experiment.

The answer was simple. "The married men wipe their shoes on the mat; the single men don't."—*Sunshine Magazine.*

Individual

"They say Jones is devoted to his golf, and his wife is equally fond of auction sales."

"Yes, and the funny part about it is that they both talk in their sleep. The other night the people in the next flat heard him shout, 'Fore!' and immediately his wife yelled, 'Five!'"—*Lindsay Post.*

—Ric et Rac, Paris

"I say, pilot. Aren't we flying a bit low?"

In the Book Store

"I want a book for this lad. No fiction, please; something that will help him reach good conclusions; and there must be no absurd pictures, either."

"Hm-m, let's see," said the clerk. "How about a nice geometry?"

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Cleaning Gas Ranges

WHILE at work in my kitchen I find that my gas range is sadly neglected because the cleaning of it is a difficult task for the average housewife. I believe that a man or a boy who could learn the proper way to clean gas ranges, and who could furnish his own equipment for cleaning (possibly some kind of cleanser, brushes, and pail) could build up a good business for himself.

Each job should not require more than an hour; and I feel that at least one out of three housewives would be willing to pay from 75 cents to $1 to have this work done.

M. G., Los Angeles

Brevities

Life: Europe sends practically everything over here. Zeppelins, planes, monster ocean liners, heavyweight boxers, wrestlers, and lecturers. Everything but the money she owes us.

Punch: A shoe manufacturer says that his whole staff is working on dancing shoes in preparation for the winter season. All hands to the pumps.

Humorist: "Give me the type of visitor who says what he wants to say and then stops," writes an essayist. Personally we prefer the one who says it and then goes.

St. Louis Star-Times: If a woman isn't ashamed of what she puts in a salad, why does she cover it ankle-deep in mayonnaise?

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on the Page

1. What is the situation with regard to Madrid?
2. After hearing Italy's charges that Russia had sent arms to Madrid, what was the verdict of the international "Hands-off-Spain" Committee?
3. The South is being aided by a $29,000,000 plant expansion program by United States Steel. What is Bethlehem Steel planning?
4. Before the World War, in 1913, the world had 5,900,000 men under arms. How many men are under arms today?
5. What is the estimated building increase in the United States this year over 1935?
6. How much is John Hamilton trying to raise to pay the GOP campaign deficit?
7. What well-known political figure has announced his withdrawal from the radio field?
8. Who is the latest tennis star to turn professional?
9. Is the San Francisco Bay Bridge open for traffic? How long has it been in construction? How long is the bridge? How much did it cost?
10. What are now the three longest bridges in the world?
11. Who has been awarded the Nobel prize for literature for 1936?
12. Why is President Roosevelt trying to discourage the buying of American stocks by foreign capital?
13. What important international conference is scheduled for Washington next spring?
14. What was the peak number of workers employed by the WPA? What decrease is forecast for this winter?
15. What striking change is Italy making in the administering of justice?
16. Does the National Grange demand the revival of AAA proposals?
17. How much is General Motors now distributing in wage rises, bonuses, and dividends?
18. What financial melon is the Chrysler Corporation cutting for its stockholders?
19. How many witnessed Carl Carlson, of Iowa, win the national corn husking championship at Newark, Ohio? What was his record?
20. Has King Edward VIII approved the drinking of his health in water?

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

—And Wrought Iron

Monitor Camera Club From Walter H. Storer, Nashville, Tenn.

La Place de Stanislas, Nancy, France, on a Rainy Day

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Requirements for Notice

Question: Our bylaws contain the following statement: "Those desiring to become members . . . are requested to apply to the board of directors at least ten days before any regular meeting. This clause shall be read . . . three Sundays preceding all regular meetings." May it be construed from this that the notice may be read *any* three Sundays before the meetings, or must it be read the three Sundays directly preceding a meeting?

We wish to read it three Sundays prior to the ten days required for consideration of applications, and we are undecided whether or not it is necessary to change our bylaw in order to do this.

Answer: It would not seem necessary to change the bylaws. In fact, considering the second sentence quoted above, in the light of the first sentence, it would appear that the purpose would be more nearly accomplished by reading the notices prior to the ten days' period. It would be advisable, however, to make the wording more explicit should the bylaws be changed at some time.

Bible Arithmetic No. 6

(Answer)

Solution: 8 (Benjamin) divided by 2 (Romans, Revelation) is 4; plus 4 (Paul) is 8; minus 4 (Philemon, II John, III John, Jude) is 4; multiplied by 9 (Bethlehem) is 36.

Odds and Ends

The Culprit

When $5000 worth of gold leaf disappeared from the dome of San Francisco's City Hall, investigators finally discovered that it had been gradually chipped off by strong winds.

College Study Trend

Recent surveys indicate that there is a general trend away from the traditional arts courses taken by college students to the vocational courses.

Our Salad Days

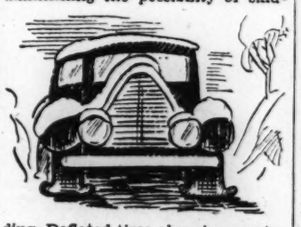
Back in 1896 a popular cookbook listed one fruit salad recipe of bananas and lettuce. The current edition devotes eight pages to various fruit salads.

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Deflation

IN winter, on icy streets or soft snow, I find that by deflating my tires to about five or seven pounds' pressure, I gain double traction and friction, thus adding to safety by diminishing the possibility of skidding. Deflated tires also give greater traction to pull out of snowdrifts or sand ruts.



It is well to drive slowly when tires are uncommonly low to avoid casing bruises.—W. N. C., Chicago.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Thoughtfulness Rewarded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York City

IT HAPPENED in one of the better florist shops on Madison avenue. A well-scrubbed but poorly dressed little chap, about 10 years of age, came in. He hesitated a moment, then announced rather abruptly: "Please, sir, I have 20 cents and I want to get my mother some flowers. She's busy telephoning now and I want to surprise her."

Around the shop were lovely roses, carnations and other flowers, but the prices were marked four, five, six dollars a dozen. After one bewildered glance, the little fellow started toward the door, as though he knew his purchasing power was inadequate.

"What kind of flowers?" asked the alert proprietor.

"She likes red roses—I mean a red rose would be fine," hopefully responded the boy.

In a rather stern manner the man took six of his best red roses and a similar number of carnations, and wrapped them and handed them to the astonished lad. When the lad gave him the twenty cents the man took ten of it and said: "We'll split son, and never forget your mother."

Bible Arithmetic

No. 6

Take the number of letters in the name of Jacob's youngest son .....

Divide by the number of New Testament books beginning with "R" .....

Add the number of letters in the name of the writer of I Thessalonians

Subtract the number of New Testament books having only one chapter.....

Multiply by the number of letters in Jesus' birthplace .....

What Is the Answer?

(Solution Appears on This Page)

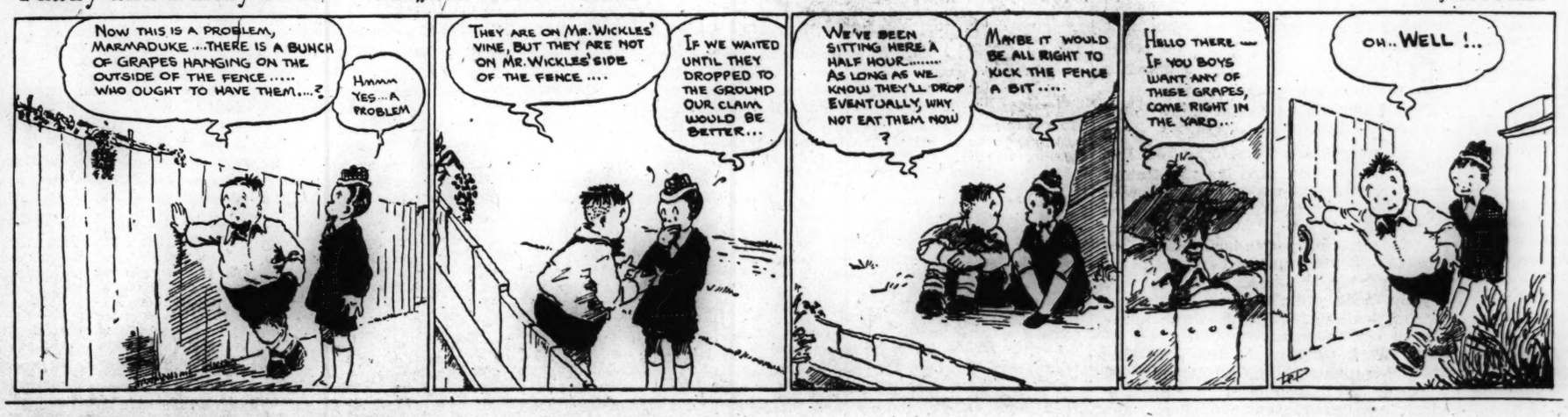
Current Events Quiz

Answers

1. The Government has been transferred to Valencia; but the capital, with Catalonian support, is still resisting rebel attacks.
2. Russia was acquitted.
3. Bethlehem Steel plans to spend $35,000,000 in plant expansion, largely in the South.
4. After a world-wide survey the League of Nations reports finding 8,200,000 men under arms.
5. The Architectural Forum predicts a 70 per cent rise over last year in construction work.
6. $1,000,000.
7. The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin.
8. Fred Perry, of England, world's amateur singles champion.
9. After more than three years of construction, the bridge was officially opened for traffic on Nov. 12. The structure itself is 23,000 feet in length, but counting approaches the total length is 43,500 feet. The bridge cost $77,000,000.
10. The San Francisco Bay Bridge (23,000 feet); Golden Gate Bridge (nearing completion—8940 feet); Firth of Forth (Scotland—8300 feet).
11. Eugene O'Neill, American playwright. He is the second American to win the letters prize, the first being Sinclair Lewis.
12. He contends that this is likely to develop a runaway stock market, with a possibility of collapse when the foreign capital begins to take flight.
13. The International Labor Organization, at Geneva, has accepted President Roosevelt's invitation for an International Textile Conference, at which the adoption of the 40-hour week, working conditions, et cetera, will be discussed.
14. The peak number of WPA workers employed at one time was 5,300,000, in January, 1935. Harry L. Hopkins predicts a drop of 1,500,000 cases from the rolls this winter.
15. The abolition of all civil and criminal law courts has been decided upon. They are to be superseded by special boards of experts.
16. No; the organization at its Columbus convention turned a cold shoulder to the plans.
17. $65,250,000. At least 200,000 employees are getting Christmas bonuses totaling $10,000,000 as well as 5c an hour wage rise.
18. A dividend of $3.50 a share (bringing the year's total to $12) will add $23,729,150 to the mounting stream of year-end payments to motor stock holders. Chrysler stock in 1932 was selling for $5 a share.
19. 150,000 spectators witnessed the champion husk 21 bushels in 80 minutes.
20. Yes; in a letter to the Temperance Collegiate Association, the King's private secretary indicated that there would be no variation in the rule on this matter laid down by King George V.

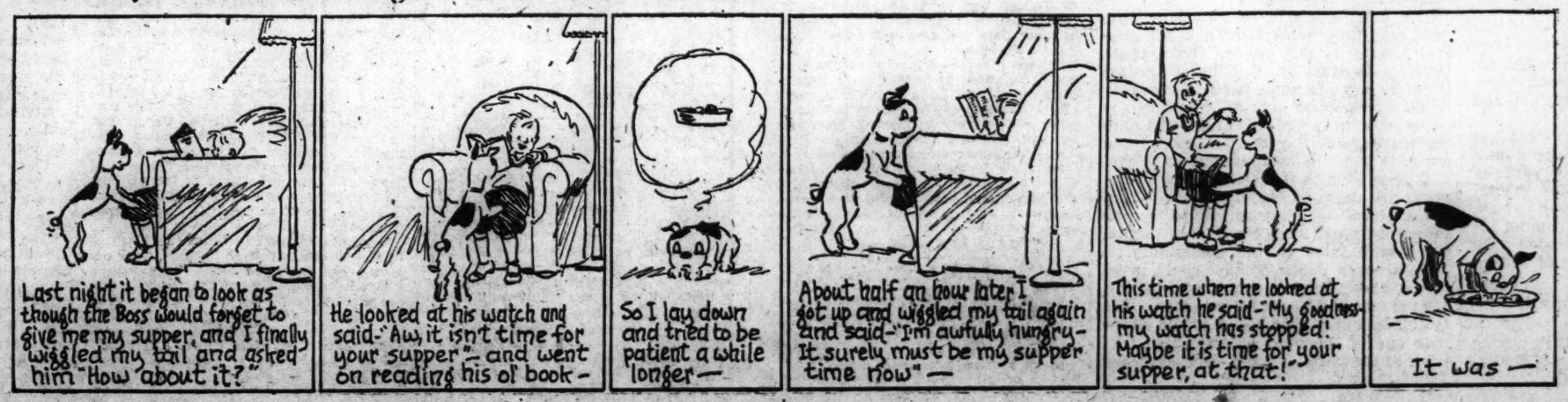
Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*A Difficult Problem Solved*

By LE PELLEY


NOW THIS IS A PROBLEM, MARMADUKE ...THERE IS A BUNCH OF GRAPES HANGING ON THE OUTSIDE OF THE FENCE..... WHO OUGHT TO HAVE THEM....?
Hmmm YES...A PROBLEM
THEY ARE ON MR. WICKLES' VINE, BUT THEY ARE NOT ON MR. WICKLES' SIDE OF THE FENCE....
IF WE WAITED UNTIL THEY DROPPED TO THE GROUND OUR CLAIM WOULD BE BETTER...
WE'VE BEEN SITTING HERE A HALF HOUR..... AS LONG AS WE KNOW THEY'LL DROP EVENTUALLY, WHY NOT EAT THEM NOW ?
MAYBE IT WOULD BE ALL RIGHT TO KICK THE FENCE A BIT....
HELLO THERE — IF YOU BOYS WANT ANY OF THESE GRAPES, COME RIGHT IN THE YARD...
OH.. WELL !..

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*His Appetite Keeps Perfect Time*

By CARMACK


Last night it began to look as though the Boss would forget to give me my supper, and I finally wiggled my tail and asked him "How about it?"
He looked at his watch and said-"Aw, it isn't time for your supper"—and went on reading his ol' book—
So I lay down and tried to be patient a while longer—
About half an hour later I got up and wiggled my tail again and said-"I'm awfully hungry—It surely must be my supper time now"—
This time when he looked at his watch he said-"My goodness—my watch has stopped! Maybe it is time for your supper, at that!"
It was—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Liquor—Revenue vs. Reform

THREE years of repeal finds state governments in the United States seeking revenue rather than social welfare in the administration of their new responsibility. High taxes, often levied without sufficient discrimination between light and heavy drinks, make bootlegging profitable. As much as 60 per cent of the increasing drink demand is estimated to be supplied by bootleggers and other illicit traffickers.

This indictment comes with the force of high and unbiased authority. It is the documented finding of research workers who have spent more than two years traveling throughout the country to study the various state systems of liquor control. Under the title, "After Repeal," Leonard V. Harrison and Elizabeth Laine publish their findings with copious tables and notes on state liquor administrations. This book has been summarized in three articles in the Monitor's news columns, the last article appearing today.

The fairness of these investigators is apparent in their work. Full weight appears to be given to every possible benefit that might have come from repeal. Dogmatic statements are avoided, and this moderation adds strength to their report.

At no point do Mr. Harrison and Miss Laine bear down harder than in their condemnation of the greed for revenue, which they find too often engulfing social considerations in post-repeal liquor systems. They report not a single state in which liquor control has been placed under the department of social welfare. In many states, the fiscal department has been entrusted with this vital social responsibility. Those whose sole interest it is to make the liquor traffic pay, just as the entrenched private interests did before prohibition, cannot be expected to protect society against what the authors conservatively call "a potentially harmful luxury."

A partial explanation—but not a sufficient reason—for the emphasis on revenue rather than reform, is that repeal came at a time when state finances were severely strained, and older tax sources were overburdened. The balance was therefore tipped toward the wrong side of the conflicting aims of liquor taxation—the desire to derive the maximum revenue from this rich new source, instead of seeking to deter consumption and to prevent illicit trading. As a result, high taxes have favored illicit trading, so that an estimated half of the liquor sold brings no revenue into state coffers.

Now that the general business situation is improving, states might well reconsider their hasty action. It is time for states, as well as individuals, to shake off the apathy which followed repeal, and which Mr. Harrison and Miss Laine report continues to the present. Liquor does not change, under any law. It is always a social menace. States, which have succeeded the Federal Government in efforts to control this menace, cannot escape their responsibility to the future.

After repeal, they kept liquor control in their own hands, instead of turning it back to local agencies, as it had largely been before prohibition. Yet, the report finds:

> Although the direct bearing high taxes have on illicit liquor activities is fully realized among states, the tendency is in the direction of still greater imposts.

The Federal Government, meanwhile, is tending toward lower imposts on liquor under its control.

"Revenue-getting with a vengeance" needs to give way to a social program of liquor control. Some 14 states have retail monopoly systems, with sale in stores by the package, instead of in saloons by the drink. Yet even the monopoly states add taxes to the profits made from sale of liquor. Wyoming has a wholesale monopoly, with licensed retail sale. Other states have private liquor sale, under state licenses.

Government in the liquor business, and making the traffic pay all it can bear, does not promise well for realizing the still unfulfilled promises of repeal. The saloon is coming back. Bootlegging and speakeasies are still with us. Even the expected revenue from taxing the liquor traffic is below estimates, because of the illicit traffic. And, according to this survey, "there is unquestionably a greater consumption of alcoholic beverages."

Only one promise of repeal is partially fulfilled—the diversion to government of revenue. But this revenue is itself a danger. The liquor traffic is running true to form; it is again corrupting government, this time from the inside. Plainly the American people must renew active efforts to combat this public enemy. And the first step is to get the facts of the present situation.

Security Versus Crime

IN THE Social Security law the Federal Government may acquire a new weapon to be utilized in the capture and prosecution of criminals. Those engaged in outlaw enterprises will be required to pay a tax on the money they pay out to their hirelings, as well as providing full details about their own occupations. Failure to comply with these regulations will supply the federal authorities with a warrant to proceed against the criminal element similar to that they now enjoy in the income tax law.

But perhaps more fundamental is the role security can play in removing causes of crime. The unemployment payments and old-age pensions may in some part mitigate those impulses to crime which are traceable to fear of insecurity. Articles in the Monitor dealing with causes of crime have shown a definite link between poverty and crime. Statistics readily disclosed that the bulk of crimes are against property, that most criminals issue from the slums. Inequality of opportunity appeared to provide at least three incentives to crime:

> These inequities caused real want, supplying a direct motive for theft and other crimes against property.
>
> They forced large sections of the population to live under conditions which seem to supply the principal soil for criminals.
>
> They suggested to the misguided the efficacy of a ruthless code of acquisitiveness.

A program of social security promises to alleviate the worst effects of unemployment and in so doing remove certain impulses to lawlessness. The present Social Security Act, in need of amendment though it may be, has had nonpartisan support as a start toward meeting economic wants that may arise from unemployment and old age. And the introduction of a new moral code, a code of social responsibility, may blunt somewhat the sharp edge of acquisitiveness and deprive criminal tendencies of the justification they sometimes claim in the indifference of society to the individual's welfare.

Ever-Modern Shakespeare

HAD William Shakespeare been a keen and obedient student of William Shakespeare it probably would never have happened. However, he was not, and it did.

Mr. Shakespeare (motorist) was recently fined for exceeding the speed limit at a spot within a few hundred yards of the site of the ancient Bankside theater where Shakespeare (author) used to have his plays performed. How often must the air of those parts have resounded with the prophetically warning words written by the earlier William—

"O wicked speed,
To post with such dexterity."

This incident reminds us that among the most interesting aspects of Shakespeare is the ability of his work to reveal ever-fresh applications to changing conditions not foreseen by lesser men. This test Shakespeare passes with triumph. The mysteries of the modern internal combustion engine did not baffle him: "Whence is that knocking?" he pertinently inquired in "Macbeth." But, of course, when he asked, writing of Windsor, England, "Which of you know Ford of this town?" he was a whole continent out.

It was not motoring only, however, that Shakespeare foresaw. Did he not anticipate the crockery-breaking comedian of pantomime when, in "Antony and Cleopatra," he exclaimed.

"Realms and islands were
As plates dropped from his pocket"?

And is there not a faithful picture of one temporarily unemployed standing hesitatingly in front of a cinema, in the words, "In equal scale weighing delight and dole"?

Parole Minus Politics

PERHAPS no phase of prison administration has been more widely discussed than parole. Opposition to it comes from those who believe it means unnecessary leniency. Those uphold it who feel that it does much for the rehabilitation of prisoners and eliminates overcrowding of prisons.

Prison administrators the country over agree that the parole system could be one of the best aids for reformation. But divergent methods used in the United States and the improper application of parole by officers in various states invites constant criticism.

Too often state parole boards have become political footballs and appointments in payment of political obligations are usually made without much thought as to qualifications. Speaking before members of the Massachusetts Conference of Social Work recently, Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, urged a parole board composed of full time career men "courageous enough to resist appeals from influential quarters for too early release of convicts."

The chief obstacle to achieving this goal, according to Mr. Lyman, is the general apathy of the public. The average person's interest in a criminal begins when he commits some particularly spectacular crime and gets his name in the paper, continues with his arrest and during the days of the trial and ends quite abruptly with his commitment to prison.

Citizens should realize that most prisoners one day will return to society, and it therefore will repay society to provide means by which they can take a normal place once more in the community.

An aroused public opinion could insist on a parole board composed, as Mr. Lyman suggests, of career men. The establishment of such boards would eliminate one of the most objectionable features of the parole system—politics.

America and the War

Book News of the Day

AMERICANS who read Newton D. Baker's WHY WE WENT TO WAR (New York: Harper, for Council on Foreign Relations. $1.50) with intention of applying his answers to their problem of keeping out of future wars will have to do some thinking of their own to complete their purpose.

As is known from his article of the same title in the October issue of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Baker—with his experience as Secretary of War in the Wilson Cabinet—feels that Germany's U-boat campaign was responsible for the United States' military alliance with the Entente powers in 1917.

His leaders may wish to remember that the United States, through its war trade, had in effect been in economic alliance with those powers for many months prior to its actual entry into the World War. They may also feel that a helpful text to hang over the fireplace while reading this championship of the Wilsonian era would be a few lines from the inquiry in which President Wilson said he believed the United States would have gone to war even if Germany had provided no such spectacular occasion.

* * *

Those who differ with Mr. Baker will do well, however, to recognize the honesty of his intentions. He has anticipated criticism:

> What I have written will not appeal to those whose thinking starts from the pacifist or communist point of view. . . .
>
> Criticism from another point of view will arise in the minds of those generally known as economic determinists. . . . This school assumes an economic basis for all social phenomenon (sic). . . .
>
> The most pertinent criticism which I anticipate will come from those who feel that I have oversimplified the cause of America's entry into the World War and confused the occasion with the cause. This I may to some extent have done.

One may pass over the first sort of criticism, because the obsessions of the critics of those schools so frequently prejudice their interpretation of facts.

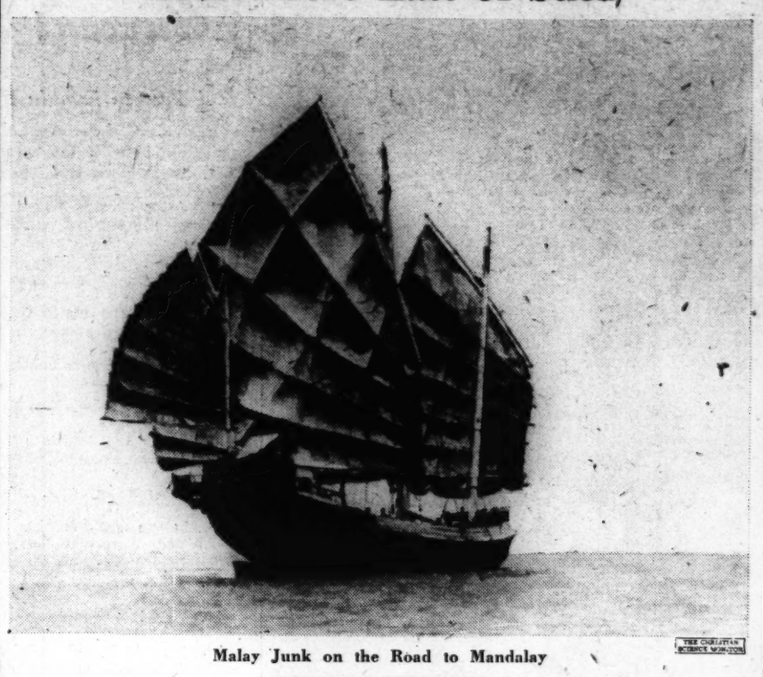
* * *

The economic determinists are harder to wave away, Mr. Baker himself having supplied some further ammunition for them in these pages. The author says that temperamental, traditional, racial and religious influences have "frequently produced actions quite at variance with the obvious economic interest of those involved." But he omits at this point the necessary observation that "those involved" do not usually have a single common interest in the action, but various interests and often conflicting interests, and that those whose activities actually drew the United States toward participation in the European conflict did have an economic interest in preserving their "rights" to trade on the slaughter. The fact that conscription was necessary to raise an American army to send to France shows how inadequate among the people were those interests which Mr. Baker says transcend economic considerations.

But of course the chief objection to Mr. Baker's position is that it does "oversimplify the cause of America's entry into the World War." It does confuse "the occasion with the cause." Mr. Baker's admission that he may have done this does not correct the effect of his doing so. And nothing less than correction of that effect is requisite if his book is to serve the purpose of clarification which Mr. Baker must have intended for it.

C. W. M.

"Somewhere East of Suez"



Malay Junk on the Road to Mandalay

DRIVING leisurely along the pond road I caught a glimpse of Mike, one of the park gardeners, rake in hand, some little distance ahead, so coasting along I brought the car noiselessly to a stop alongside him. His cheery "Good mornin' and how are yez today, sorr," was a greeting as breezy as the air of his native Tipperary.

I remarked about the morning and hazarded a guess that by noontime the day would be pretty hot.

"Och, indade, it niver gits hot in these parts," Mike replied. "Not really hot, that is," he continued with a reminiscent squint at the sun.

"Doesn't exactly compare with India," I countered, knowing full well that the magic word India was all that was needed to start Mike off on one of his yarns.

"Sure, now, and you said it, sorr. Why now I remimber in the ould days when we wuz up in the northwest frontier, it wuz 'revalley' at five and march at six, and us shivering as we fell in. Thim hills gits bither cold at night. Thin afther two or three hours' marching we'd be sweltering in the heat of the Khyber, wid the sun like a great copper ball in the sky and niver so much as a blade of grass for shade. We was doing a series of forced marches that trip, chasin' thim hill tribes, but it wuz like chasin' wun av thim will-o'-the-wisps such as ye see over the bogs in the ould counthry. Sure an all we iver saw of thim haythen spalpeens wuz a turban or two sticking up over the rocks as they took pot shots at the column wid their long flintlock guns. Begorry afther a few days of the pass, wid its heat and its flies, an' thim beggars up in the rocks snipin' at us, but niver staying for a real scrap, the bhoys wuz wishin' they wuz back in Peshawar wid its flies and dirt and stench.

* * *

"Now mind you, sorr, Peshawar in thim days wuz not what you'd call a health resort ayther. 'Twas only a wild frontier post where the Afghan camel trains came in and as me mate, Tim Donovan, used to say, 'Soldiering in Peshawar is like sittin' inside of a furnace on a keg o' gunpowder, just waitin' for somethin' to happen.'"

"But," I felt constrained to interrupt, "India wasn't all route marching and fighting even in those days, was it?"

"Och, no indade, not by a long shot," replied Mike. "Sure now and India's a real jewel wid her temples and palaces. Well do I remimber me first sight of the Taj, wid its alabaster and marble all a-gleamin' in the sun and its pool covered wid lotus flowers. Sure an 'twas as grand a sight as I iver see in the ould counthry. Thin there wuz the occashun we wuz reviewed by the Viceroy and all the native bigwigs.

"There was Rajahs and Maharajahs galore, wid strings of elephants all decked out in foine trappings an' the little monkeylike fellers ridin' on their heads, mahouts they call 'em. Thin there wuz snake charmers and fakirs, howly men who did all kinds of queer haythen tricks for a few annas, an' swarms o' ragged beggars. Faith an 'twas a colorful soight, all thim foine uniforms and the bazaars an' the veiled women, some of thim as pretty as the girls ye'd see in Ardnayle or Cashel, exceptin' maybe their skins wuz a shade darker.

* * *

"'Twas on that same occashun that Lord 'Bobs' inspected us, an' I will remimber overhearing him tell the colonel as they passed down the ranks that we wuz a foine body o' men. Sure an' the ould boy niver forgot that he wuz Irish himself," mused Mike with a chuckle.

I asked Mike what he thought was the finest sight he ever saw in India.

"Well, now, that's a hard question to answer indade," reflected Mike. "But I belave the thing that stinds out in me mimory is the toime a party of us visited one of thim aynshunt ruint timples at noight. The moon wuz just comin' up behind it like a trimindous silver ball, an' the sky wuz like blue velvet, wid millions of stars twinkling. From the distant village we heard thim queer Indian pipes a-wailin' a sort of hauntin' melody, an' now an' thin a jackal would howl to its mate, an' thin by an' by all went so still you'd think all the world wuz listenin'. I always remimber that noight, but thim days is long ago now, an' I imagine that things have changed a lot. Why, even the ould regimint is disbanded, an' that afther 200 years of service—as foine a body of men as iver sang 'Soldiers of the Queen.'

"They tell me the bhoys did well in the big war, too." A wistful note stole into the old soldier's voice, but I assured him that the names of Gallipoli, Ginchy, Messines and Passchendaele would ever be remembered when his old regiment is mentioned.

With that we parted. Mike went back to his raking. As I moved along, visions of glamorous India arose before me, and an old, familiar tune kept coming back: "For the temple bells are callin' and it's there that I would be."

C. W. E. M.

The Wide Horizon

In Pursuit of Peace

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

THIS week another President of the United States sets sail for a peace conference across the seas. This time he is not going to liquidate a past war. He is trying to help prevent future wars. He does not have the freedom which his predecessor used in setting up a vast and hopeful peace machinery. The American people have sharply delimited the field in which their Chief Executive may make pledges with any chance of ratification. But all the same, the eyes of the world have increasingly been directed upon this Buenos Aires meeting as one of the few shafts of light through a darkened sky.

The conference has two broad fields of potential achievement. Its declared task is to knit together more firmly the countries of the American continent; to make peace more certain in this field, where it is not particularly threatened. But there is the larger challenge, the more serious need: world peace. The conference, if it is to live up to its hour, has to recognize the economic and political bonds which bind the western hemisphere to the rest of the world. To be more than a pretentious sham, it has to recognize that, after all, peace today is indivisible.

* * *

There are, however, frontal and oblique approaches to this problem. Frontal methods, like the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Pact of Paris, have led—temporarily at least—to disillusionment. It is unlikely that the delegates at Buenos Aires, or the President in his keynote address, will go at the problem directly by suggesting new pledges, promises, or empty pacts on the world scale. Their problem is to get at things more pragmatically, and if their work takes the form of pacts, to make them effective ones, serving the manifest self-interest of the signatories. If the work is on the surface limited to the western hemisphere, its relation to the broader problem must be clarified, its oblique contribution thereto made certain.

There are two major ways in which the self-interest of the western world fits into the ideal of preserving peace. First is the question of neutrality in the event of European or Asiatic war, second the protection of the Americas against aggression from foreign imperialisms—the old problem of the Monroe Doctrine. In the last two years, the United States has made some progress in the matter of neutrality. It has put into law a prohibition on trade in arms or credits with any belligerent.

When it is not clear which belligerent is the aggressor, such an embargo—although partial—seems to be the only constructive course of action. When the nations can determine which is the aggressor, the attacked nation will have help in the form of munitions and perhaps sanctions from other nations. In a very clear case the United States might lend sympathetic support to such a movement. Thus it is expected that the embargo on all belligerents would not seriously damage an obviously innocent and injured nation. The same sort of neutrality policy now in American law has been proposed by the United States for adoption by the Latin-American powers. A joint neutral bloc would have much more strength and prestige than isolated countries, would be more helpful in choking off the sinews of war, would be more capable of obtaining respect for such neutral rights as are decided to be worth having. In addition, the more nations join the non-trading neutral group, the more commerce with one another there will be, and the less the strain of self-denial in shutting off trade with the belligerents.

* * *

But a more urgent and recent impulsion lies behind the new promise of solidarity on the American continent. The dictatorships are "hungry," as one of them has latterly shown. Africa is claim-staked; Asia likewise. Several Latin-American countries have governments scarcely stronger than Ethiopia's was, and they possess coveted raw materials. Another state—Spain—may soon be added to the fascist group. It has valuable old and new contracts with Latin America. Under these circumstances, some very sober observers fear that the Monroe Doctrine before long may be challenged more seriously than ever in its history.

That is why several Latin-American governments have proposed to transform that historic American pledge of protection into a multilateral self-defense agreement. Such an understanding might oppose not only acquisition of territory and political control, but any act of aggression on the part of a non-American state against an American state, and provide for consultation in support of a joint policy.

Plans for organization of a League of Nations in the Americas, or even for a Pan-American court of justice, may not come to fruition at Buenos Aires. Indeed, the whole achievement there may be in the intangible field of social—one might almost say, of spiritual—solidarity. But the distinguished delegates must remember that the threat to peace comes not from this continent, and cannot be shut out by mystic lines hypothetically laid down in mid-Atlantic.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

George Washington's Schooldays

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A recent writer on the Editorial Page of the Monitor makes the surprising statement, in one of the articles of "American Politicana," that George Washington was educated at a common school.

The future father of his people was privately educated by the Dominie of Fredericksburg, Va. He was taught mathematics and surveying with the intention of his obtaining a commission in the British Army, which profession was, however, dropped when he inherited his half-brother's estate and tobacco plantations, until a year later when he became a volunteer officer in the campaigns against the French. One of the Bi-centennial postage stamps depicts Washington in his British uniform.

A peculiar fact is that Washington did not favor American independence, and voted against it as late as the Congress of 1774. Even from his later attitude, there is little doubt that had there been in existence a British Empire of self-governing dominions he would have sponsored such an association.

Curiously enough, in all English works of reference, histories, and even children's readers, Washington is painted as a hero, although he fought against the British regime of the time. It would be hard to mention another revolutionary accorded such testimony by the people of a nation he so strenuously opposed and evacuated from the country.

So far as the public and municipal schools, every English child is taught about George Washington and some anecdote of his career, and he is held up as the model boy that never told a lie.

W. WARD
Freckleton (Lancs.), Eng.

> Editor's Note: Henry Cabot Lodge and Rupert Hughes agree that the accounts of George Washington's early education are rather sketchy. It is thought that he was tutored by a clergyman until he was about seven, and was taught later in a school kept by a Mr. Williams. Parson Weems' anecdotes of Washington, including that of the cherry tree, seem to have been the product of his fertile imagination rather than of historical incidents, according to Lodge and Hughes.

Engineers or Enginemen?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The writer, in behalf of his profession, respectfully directs your attention to the erroneous inclusion of the term of "engineers" in the subject-charts by a "staff artist" utilized (1) in the articles to graphically orient your readers captioned "A. F. of L. Defines Mass Union Plan"; and (2) the story headed "C. I. O. Champions Unskilled Labor." No doubt the class of workers that were meant to be described are enginemen.

To emphasize the distinction, the writer quotes several paragraphs from page twenty-three of the American Engineer—the National Society of Professional Engineers' monthly—published in the interest of the American people and the engineering profession:

> In order to prevent misunderstanding and confusion, the term "engineer" should never be applied except, to quote from the law, to the "person who, by reason of his knowledge of mathematics, the physical sciences, and the principles of engineering, acquired by professional education and practical experience, is qualified to engage in engineering practice."
>
> The highly skilled driver, or maintenance man, charged with the daily operation and control of the power plants, engines, equipment and accessories designed and built by engineers, should be always called by a term descriptive of their honorable and highly responsible calling, such as enginemen, enginists, enginicians, but should never be confused with the professional, technical individual to whom the designation has belonged for centuries.

It is the writer's further understanding that the United States Department of Labor now designates all engine-operators as "enginemen" in governmental statistical classifications and public reports. The engineering profession has no tie-up with the American Federtaion of Labor, nor any leanings in that direction. It is a profession that stands out by itself on the same footing as does the legal or materia-medica.

JOSEPH H. ROBERTS, M. E.,
Professional Engineer
Waterbury, Conn.

Justice for Small Claims

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your recent issue, in the Wide Horizon column on the Editorial Page, appeared an article in connection with the Small Claims Part of the Municipal Court of the City of New York. Because the article is so correctly and sympathetically written, I feel that I should bring to your attention a few small inaccuracies in connection with it.

The referees who usually preside in the court are not retired judges of the Magistrates Court, but retired Justices of the Municipal Court. The Magistrates Court of the City of New York has a criminal jurisdiction, while the Municipal Court has a civil jurisdiction, and no magistrates who have retired may become referees, under the law of the State of New York.

During the past year 16,280 cases were instituted in the Small Claims Part of our court in the five boroughs of our city, resulting in judgments in the sum of $202,342.84. The Small Claims Part of the Municipal Court owes part of its inspiration to the Municipal Court of Boston, as Mr. Justice Sulzberger and myself visited that court in connection with framing the rules for the operation of the Small Claims Part of the Municipal Court of our city. However, the fact that the statute instituting the Small Claims Part in this city provided that no corporation, partnership, association or assignee shall institute an action or proceeding in this part of the court, eliminates a large number of those who use the Boston Small Claims Part. This is to the benefit of the individual litigant, who is the one primarily to be assisted.

Our Small Claims Part fills a valuable place in the administration of justice, and I am glad to see that your article takes such a sympathetic viewpoint of the results which are obtained in it.

PELHAM ST. GEORGE BISSELL
President Justice,
Municipal Court of the City of New York
New York, N. Y.